

20 EAST FORT AVENUE APARTMENT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Real Estate

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I. Executive Summary

A. Practicum Overview

In December 2009 Jeff Ratnow, John O'Boyle and Walid Azzam prepared a market feasibility study for the development of a 26 unit apartment building located in Baltimore City in the Federal Hill Neighborhood for the Johns Hopkins Carey Business School Market & Feasibility Analysis Class. The results of the study indicated that there is excess demand for apartments and that the units proposed for the building can be rented for \$2000/month. The financial methodology employed by the market study followed the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) underwriting procedures and used simplistic data. This practicum expands greatly on the financial analysis of the project by utilizing more extensive data sources, a greater number of variables that influence project value and building a pro forma model with Crystal Ball, an excel add-on program. For the practicum Crystal ball utilizes Monte Carlo sampling to determine the probability of the project achieving a positive net present value (NPV), focusing on the project's sensitivity to changes in the variables that impact cash flow. The ultimate goal of the practicum is twofold; (1) provide a thorough analysis of the subject project, the results of which will be turned over to the actual equity investor who still controls the property and (2) produce a model that can be used as a tool for all future investment decisions I plan on making after graduation.

B. Background

In 2005 20 E. Fort Ave. LLC proposed to construct a 7-story 28 unit condominium project. The building was designed by Parameter Inc. and the site was designed by Whitman Requardt and Associates, LLP. The development budget for the project was \$11.8M±, projected an average selling price per unit of \$500,000± which would have resulted in a profit of \$3.3M±. Due to the collapse of the financial market, the development team was unable to obtain the necessary financing and the equity owner was forced to carry the costs associated with owning the property. The property is still vacant but the equity owner is actively seeking alternative development uses for the site.

C. Crystal Ball Model

The advantage of using Crystal Ball, over Argus, is that Crystal Ball changes the input variables (inflation rate, renewal, vacancy etc.) of the discounted cash flow (DCF) model 10,000 times. This, in turn, produces 10,000 outputs in the form of a distribution of outcomes. This is in contrast to Argus which requires each input variable to be fixed, and in turn produces one "answer". Inputs chosen by Crystal Ball are selected from a predetermined probability distribution to provide the parameters of appropriate values to choose from. The distribution of inputs is based on ex-post data from the United States Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS). The distribution of outcomes results in the determination of the return (median and mean), but also the risk in the form of range and standard deviation. As such the risk and return expectation can now be quantified and therefore the results are more meaningful than those generated by using Argus.

D. Summary of Findings

1. Market Study

The goal of the market study performed for this project is to determine the market rents and absorption rate of the units. The December 2009 study suggested that the units can generate \$2000/month in rent and that the building will be leased completely in 3 to 4 months. The December 2009 study was incorporated into this practicum report.

2. Financial Analysis

The financial analysis of the 7-story apartment building resulted in a median NPV of negative \$1,693,521. A negative NPV indicates that the project is not financially viable. As such the project cannot proceed, unless drastic changes were made to reduce the development budget (\$8M) and maintain the same quality and number of units.

Revisiting the design of the site and building resulted in a shorter, wider, less expensive building. However the change in design will require a zoning variance for the rear yard setback requirement. The changes resulted in a development budget of \$5.4M, which in turn yielded a positive median NPV of \$118,205 which is a more acceptable figure.

3. Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis was performed to determine which non-Crystal Ball inputs (fixed) impact the outcome of the NPV the most. The owner can then decide which inputs require the most active management. The analysis revealed that market rent and the size of the development budget impact the results the most. Therefore, it is imperative that the units be of sufficient quality to command the \$2000/month rent, and at the same time be constructed within the \$5.4M development budget.

E. Development Recommendations

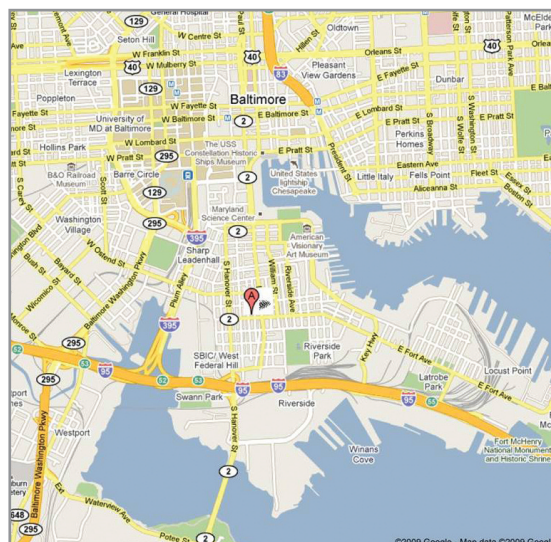
Development of the 28-unit 20 East Fort Avenue Apartment building is recommended. There is adequate demand for apartment rentals in the market area with rental rates that will support the cost of development. While there is risk in the fact that the project will (1) require a zoning variance to allow for encroachment into the rear yard setback, and (2) will require approval for two curb cuts to accommodate twenty eight (28) parking spaces, which in turn allows the building to have twenty eight (28) units, the site has been vacant for several years and the neighborhood is eager to see it be improved. It is recommended that the owner engage the services of an architect and civil engineer to design the recommended program and attempt to garner site plan approval and the appropriate zoning variance approvals. If zoning approval and the curb cuts are approved, proceed to 100% design and competitively bid the project.

II. Site and Current Use

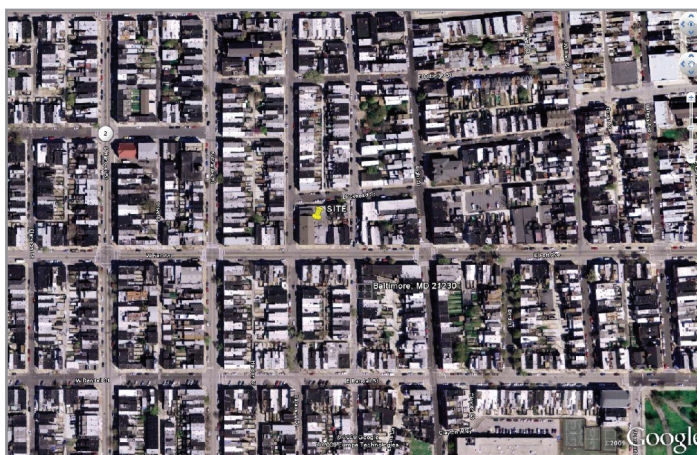
The subject property is located at 20 East Fort Avenue in the southern portion of Baltimore City in the Federal Hill Neighborhood.

Federal Hill is an urban neighborhood consisting mostly of row homes, built before 1900. The subject property is a relatively large private parcel located in Federal Hill as most parcels are between 12 – 16 feet wide, large enough to accommodate the predominantly prevalent row home.

Area Map



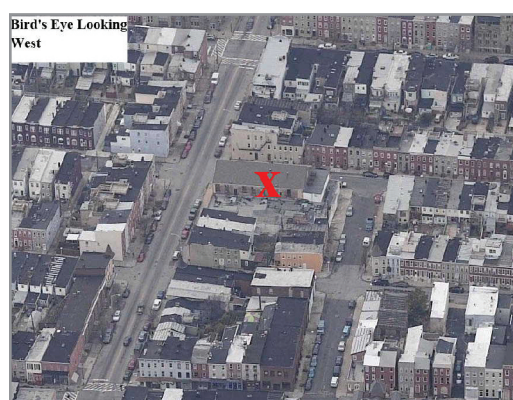
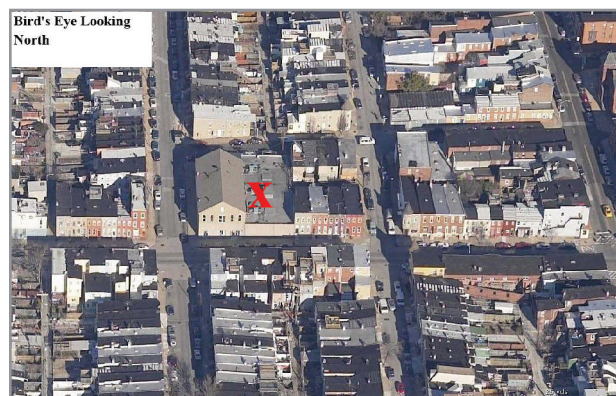
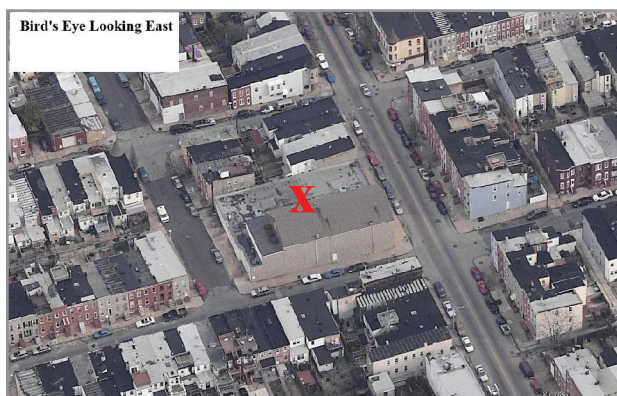
Wide Aerial



Tight Aerial



Bird's Eye Views



There is an existing vacant building on site which occupies the entire property. The building most recently housed a CVS pharmacy which closed several years ago.

Existing Building



EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

- Address – 20 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore MD 21230
- Owner – 20 East Fort Avenue LLC
- Liber = 5241
- Folio = 3
- Ward = 23
- Section = 12
- Block = 0995
- Lot = 001
- Size = 0.248 acres
- North Lot Line Length = 89.83'
- Eastern Lot Line Length = 122.59'
- West Lot Line Length = 117.76'
- South Lot Line Length = 90.09'

Zoning Data

- Zoning: B-2-3
- Density Governed by 5.0 Floor to Area Ratio
- Maximum Allowable Building Square Footage = 54,015 SF
- Rear Yard Setback – 30' max, with mechanisms for slight reductions.
- Parking: 1 space per unit
- Residential and Commercial Permitted
- Parking Area Must Be Screened

Site Access

When the site functioned as a pharmacy, the main entrance was on East Fort Ave. Since there was no onsite parking, this entrance was available for pedestrians only. Deliveries were made via an existing curb entrance located on Birkhead Street. In Baltimore City, existing curb cuts can be utilized by new developments without requiring public input, however new curb cuts are subject to public comment and approval. This will become a factor in the development of the selected option and is discussed later.

Utilities

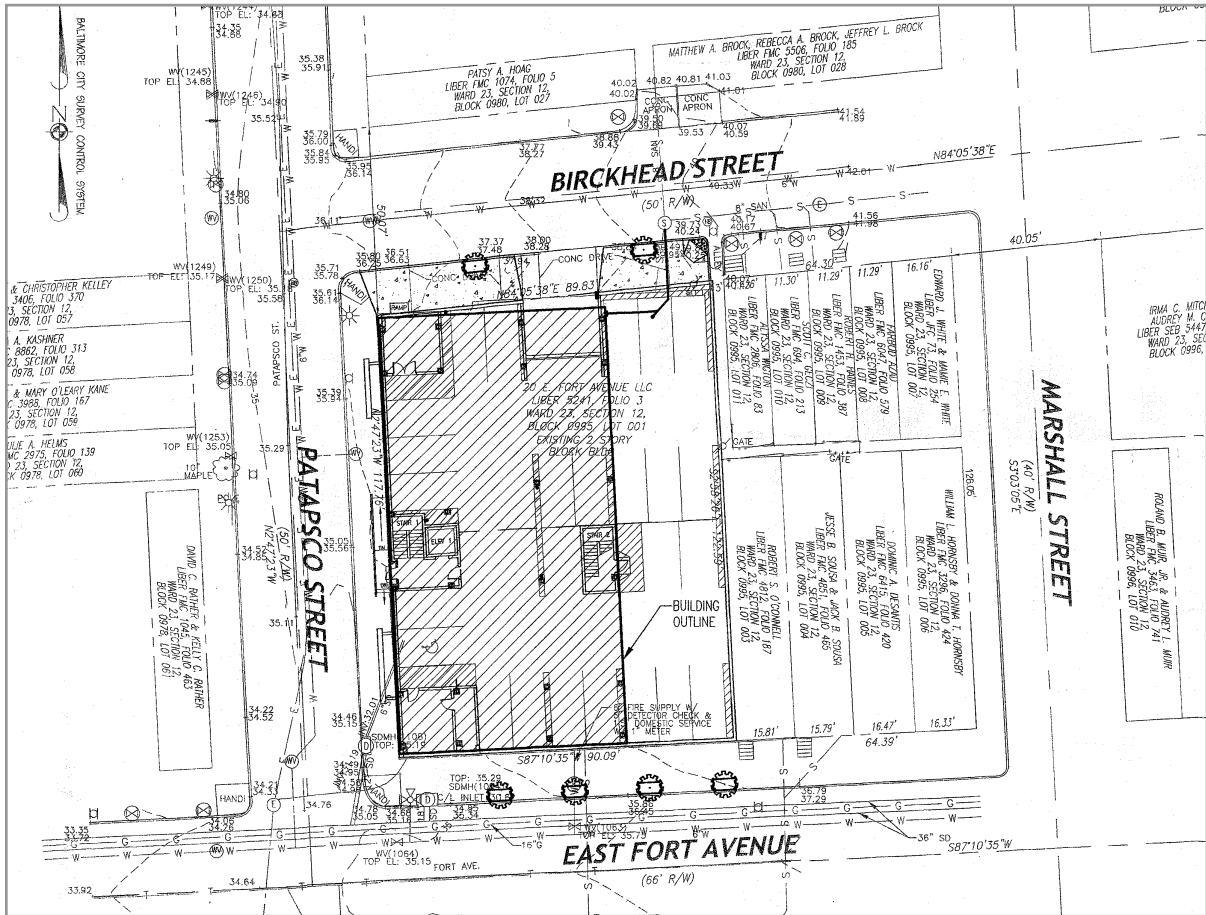
The site is adequately served by all necessary utilities (sanitary sewer, storm drain, telephone, electric and cable television), with the exception of water. The existing mains do not provide adequate water flow to serve the fire suppression system. However, there has been a recent water main cleaning and lining project performed by the City on the mains surrounding the site that occurred after the initial design effort. The intent of cleaning and lining mains is to improve flow in old water mains without replacing the mains. A new fire flow test should be performed to determine whether the cleaning and lining project improved flow enough to properly serve the site. If it is still not adequate, the owner will need to replace the 6" main in Birkhead with a 10" main at a cost of approximately \$80,000. If this additional cost is required, the project will still have a positive net present value and will remain financially viable.

III. Development Background and Program Changes

Original Program

The owners originally considered building ten (10) row homes, but that would have required (1) a zoning variance to be obtained for setback requirements and (2) subdivision to occur. Both of these processes require public input which could result in a lengthy and expensive negotiation with the neighborhood as it is well organized and resistant to new development. However, since the site is zoned B-2-3 with density governed by a 5.0 floor to area ratio, the owner could build by right a 54,015 SF building if the required rear yard setback is provided. The owner also found that he could make the units efficiencies, albeit large (1,100 sf) efficiency units and park the site at a ratio of one (1) parking space per four (4) efficiency units. This is how the owner was able to provide the design for a 28-unit condominium building in a row home neighborhood without zoning variances. It should be noted that the amount of parking dictated the final unit count. If more spaces could have been provided, more units would have been proposed.

Original Program Site Plan



Proposed Program Change – First Trial

Since the original for-sale condominium program could not be financed, the possibility of providing an apartment building is being evaluated by this practicum. The building is well suited to be converted to apartments as it shares the same “bones” of a condo building. This will allow the building to be redesigned with minimal changes and expedite the production of construction and permitting documents. Minimizing the project schedule will allow the owner to proceed with the project as soon as financing is secured.

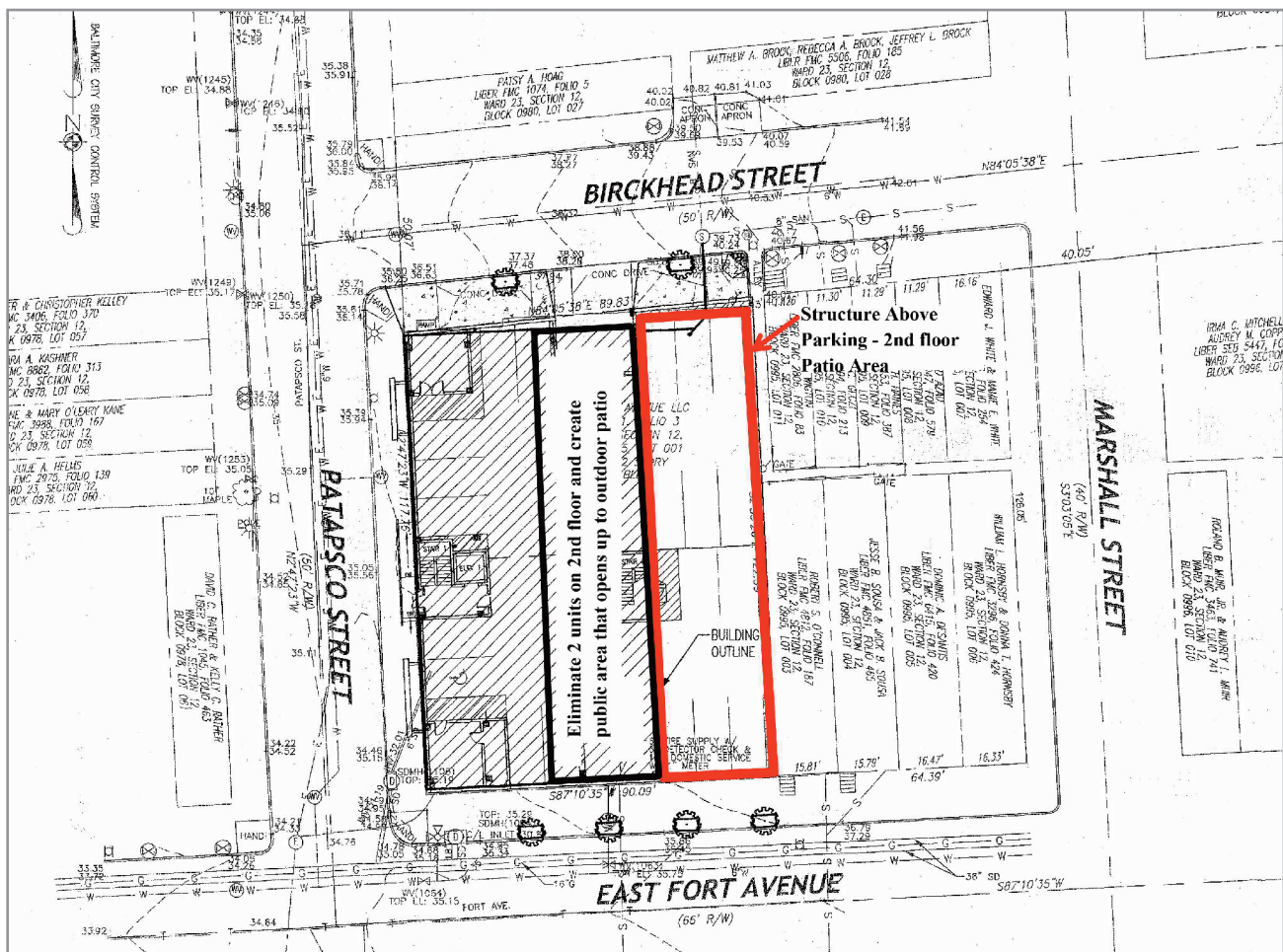
The following programmatic changes are being implemented:

1. Change the units from somewhat unconventional 1,100 –square foot 1- bedroom efficiencies to twenty six (26) more familiar 1,100 square foot – two (2) bed room rental units.
2. Two of the units on the 2nd floor will be eliminated with the space being utilized as a leasing office, a small fitness center and a common area leading out to the patio area.
3. Zoning requires one (1) parking space per standard unit; as such some of the space currently allocated as utility room in the parking area will be moved to the 2nd floor to allow for the creation of one (1) additional parking space. This will allow the project to park one space per unit which complies with zoning.

4. The exposed parking lot, which has been left uncovered in the original design to comply with the setback requirement, will be covered with an outdoor patio (court-yard with a water feature or landscaping) area added as another amenity. While this structure will require a zoning variance, we feel that the neighborhood would be willing to concede and allow the variance to be granted for the following reasons:

- The revised program is less dense and will add fewer cars to site.
- The revised program will result in the parking lot being covered/screened from the adjacent neighbors with an attractive outdoor area.
- During site visits during the original design phase (2005), the original project's civil engineer fielded several comments from curious neighbors regarding the project. They were all excited to see development of the vacant site which has been an eyesore.
- The City is pro-development if the development is compatible with the current intention of the property's zoning, which the project does.

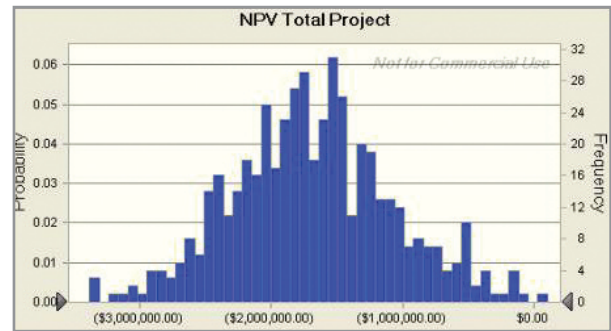
First Trial Site Plan



The financial analysis of this option resulted in the following NPV distribution and results:

Median NPV = (1,693,521)

Crystal Ball Distribution



Proposed Program Change – Second Trial

An alternate design was analyzed since the financial analysis of the first trial yielded a negative median net present value. The alternative design offered two (2) additional of units (28 total) for a significantly reduced cost of construction due to a change in building construction type. The analysis assumed that the units would still command the same rental rates as the first option despite the lower building elevation, i.e. inferior views, and more units on one floor.

The following programmatic changes were implemented for this trial:

1. Lower the building from seven (7) stories of units to four (4) stories of units. This will allow the unit levels to be constructed out of wood, which is less expensive than the hambr/steel system utilized for the seven (7) story building.
2. The shorter, wider building is lighter than the 7-story building and can distribute the load over a larger area. This allows the building to use spread footing foundations instead of the more expensive caissons needed for the seven (7) story building.
3. Arrange the units in a “U” shape and move the circulation corridors outside onto attractive steel covered “catwalks”. This design was presented to us by Chris Pfaeffle, AIA at Parameter Inc. on a previous project he designed in Baltimore. The corridors do not need to be conditioned, sprinkled, or finished and offer a way to save on construction cost. An added benefit is that the interior courtyard can remain open and allow light into the units from the corridor, which is not possible if the corridors are enclosed.
4. As was the case with the previously analyzed trial, this structure will require a zoning variance to allow for the elimination of the required 30' rear yard setback. While this is a risk, it is foreseeable that a variance can be obtained for the same reasons discussed previously in the “Proposed Program Change – First Trial” section.
5. To provide twenty (28) units, twenty (28) parking spaces need to be provided, which can be accomplished by providing two (2) curb cuts on Patapsco Street, relocating the building core elements, and rearranging the column locations at grade. Providing two (2) curb cuts in lieu of one will require negotiation with the City and the local neighborhood group. Relocating core elements and rearranging columns at grade is now possible with the change in structural system. The structural system of the of the units above the transfer slab can be located independently of the structural system supporting the transfer slab, which consists of framing and columns located in the garage. This allows the column locations to be located in a way that is most advantageous to maximize parking in the garage. This was not the case for the 7-story option as columns needed to run vertically for all 7 stories, and any change in the column location at grade would impact the units above. As such the parking layout was hindered by the architecture of the units.

Second Trial Site and Building Plan



IV. Market Feasibility Analysis

A. Introduction

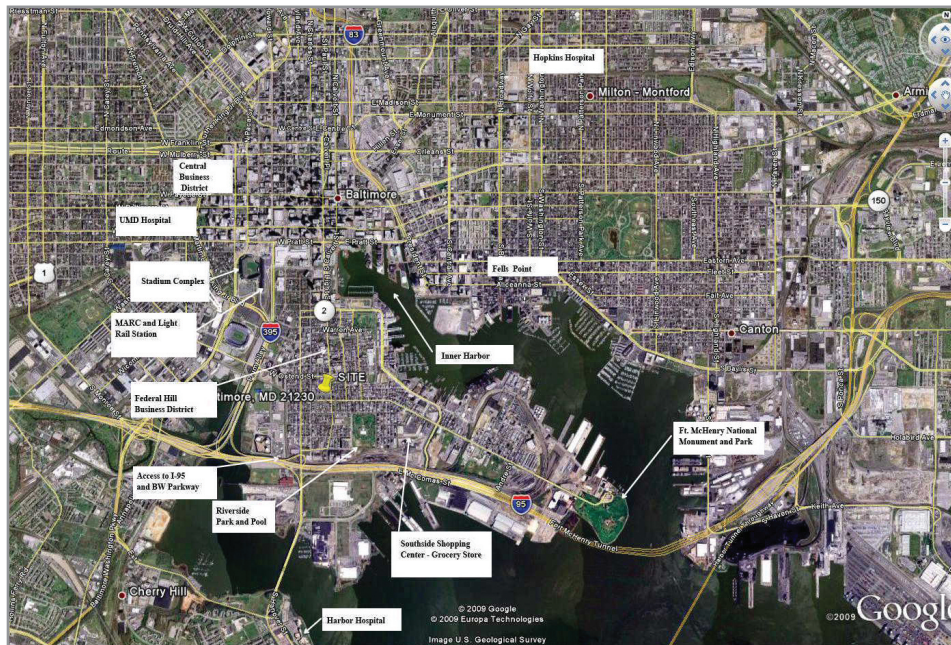
In December 2009 Jeff Ratnow, John O'Boyle and Walid Azzam prepared a market feasibility study for the subject property for the Johns Hopkins Carey Business School Market & Feasibility Analysis Class. This report has been modified and restructured for inclusion in the body of this practicum report.

B. Neighborhood Context

Neighborhood Context and Amenities

The South Baltimore Peninsula is an urban neighborhood consisting mostly of row homes, built before 1900 with some neighborhood commercial districts. It has undergone a substantial amount of gentrification in the past 30 years, coinciding with the redevelopment of the Inner Harbor. The site is surrounded by numerous amenities (restaurants, coffee shops, retail stores, specialized boutiques, schools, library, churches...etc.); making it a desirable location for people who yearn to live in an urban setting. One of the most important, and beneficial attributes that this neighborhood offers is that it is on a peninsula, and has physical barriers on all boundaries. This is beneficial because these barriers do not leave a path for urban decay to intrude but still allow for ease of transportation to and from the area due to the extensive highway and transit network. While this fact is more important to the owner rather than the renter (renters can move after their leases are up), it lends itself to making the building a potential condominium conversion in the future should the condominium market heat up again.

Amenities Map



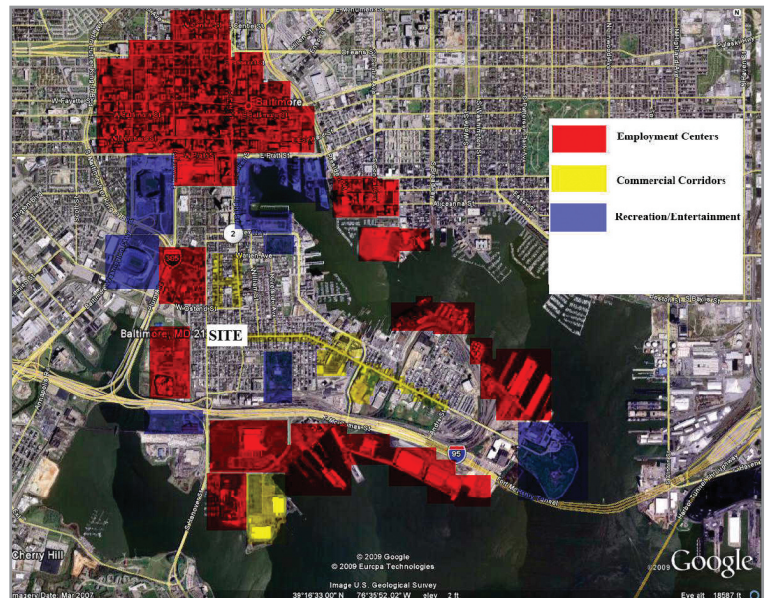
Amenities

Amenity	Description	Distance from Site (Mi)
Central Business District	Employment Center	1.0
University of MD Hospital	Regional Hospital/Shock Trauma	1.0
Harbor Hospital	Local Hospital	1.5
Stadium Complex	Ravens Stadium and Oriole Park	0.8
Fort McHenry	National Park	1.8
Riverside Park	City Park - Dog Exercise Area	0.2
Federal Hill	Restaurant, Bar and Shopping District	0.3
Inner Harbor	Entertainment Center	0.6
Gwyns Falls Bike Trail	Bike Trail to Woodlawn	0.8
Inner Harbor Promenade	Linear Park Connection to Canton	0.5
Carroll Park Golf Course	Large Regional Park with Golf Course	2.0
Southside Shopping Center	Neighborhood Shopping Center with Grocery Store Anchor	0.5
Wall Mart	Supercenter	1.0
Federal Hill School	Top tier rated K-8 school In the City	0.2
I-95/BW Parkway	Access to I-95 and BW Parkway	1.0
Number 1 Bus Line	Bus Line to CBD Stops Adjacent to Site	0.0
Camden MARC Rail	Commuter Rail Station - Access to DC	1.0
Camden Light Rail Station	Light Rail	1.0

As evident, the site is extremely close to many desirable amenities: Shopping, work places, entertainment area, hospitals, parks etc. The following map shows a more general view of the land uses within the vicinity of the site. Areas not shaded are generally residential.

In addition to amenities located adjacent to the site, residents of this southern section of Baltimore City are located within 10 miles of the BWI Marshall Airport to the south, with the route generally avoiding downtown traffic due to the easy access from the site to Interstate 95. Besides being a major travel hub, BWI is a large employment center offering alternative, and conveniently located working locations for the South Baltimore residents.

Land Use



Schools

Utilizing testing data provided by the Maryland State Department of Education, the zoned schools for the potential 20 E. Fort Ave residents were evaluated. The proficiency test scores evaluated reading and math for grades three, five, and eight with a broader range of subjects for high school students, including subjects of algebra, biology, English, and government. The latest reporting covers results from the 2007-2008 school year. All Baltimore City public schools were included in the comparison.

Of the 24 school districts within the State of Maryland, Baltimore City is ranked 24th according to the results of the Maryland School Assessment Tests.

While public education has long been the Achilles heel of City living, leading higher income residents to private schools, innovation and changing attitudes has begun to draw in these families to the public schools. Charter schools and magnet schools are increasingly popular amongst young professionals choosing to remain in the City during their children's school years. The Federal Hill Preparatory School, one of these innovated programs, is K-8 Charter school with City-wide programs and is the only elementary to offer an advanced math and science curriculum, located within a short distance of the site.

School aged residents of 20 E. Fort Ave. are zoned for the Federal Hill (preparatory) Elementary/Middle School and Patterson High School, with Federal Hill performing approximately in the upper quarter of their class for the elementary and near the top for middle schools. Based on the percentage of students performing at satisfactory level, Federal Hill Elementary ranked 26 out of 120 elementary schools in Baltimore City. Federal Hill Middle School ranked 3rd out of 57 City middle schools. Patterson High School ranked 13th out of 37 High Schools in 2007-2008.

There are number of Institutes of Higher Learning in and around Baltimore City including University of Maryland at Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University, Loyola University, Maryland Institute College of Art, University of Baltimore, University of Maryland Baltimore County, even College Park is within 30 miles of the site.

Crime

Crime data was extracted from the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance (BNIA-JFI) for the neighborhoods immediately surrounding the site. The following chart summarizes the violent crime for the area and shows that it is significantly lower than the City wide crime rate.

Violent Crime Rate Per 1000 people	2002	2007
Federal Hill (29)	17.86	14.51
South Baltimore (48)	11.9	6.29
Avg.	14.88	10.4
City Wide	22.06	16.58
Percent Difference	33%	37%

The map showing the limit of the areas used in this chart is included in Appendix B

C. Economic Context

Baltimore City is the regional employment center and is a major employment node in the Baltimore/Washington D.C. corridor. Baltimore's economy has been somewhat buffered from economic difficulties to some degree by the dominance of the health/education and government sectors. Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins Hospital & Health System, Mercy Hospital, University of Maryland Medical System, and the University System of Maryland are a strong root of the local economy. While the economic downturn has slowed growth, the long term prospects for renewed growth are strong.

D. Socio-Economic and Demographic Context

Definition of Market Area

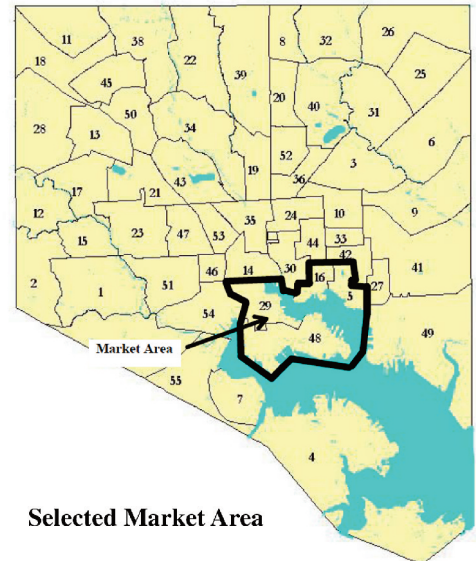
While the amenities and location discussion above focus on the South Baltimore peninsula, a larger market area to analyze the supply and demand was chosen.

This study presented and analyzed demographic data for several neighborhoods due to their inclusion of similar competitive properties; they include the Inner Harbor, Fells Point, Canton, Federal Hill, Locust Point and South Baltimore. These areas constitute the Primary Market Area (PMA).

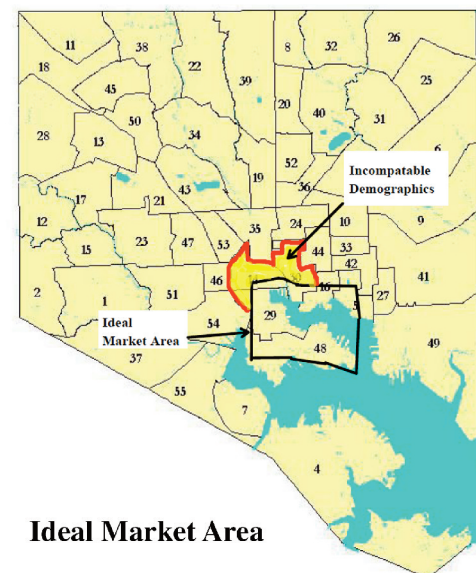
As additional assurance that an appropriate market area was selected, the 101 Wells Street (located 0.3 miles south of our site) building manager informed us that they compete with apartment complexes in the Inner Harbor area. He provided market study data that they use to continually monitor their competition. Their complex is performing well, currently operating with 2% vacancy.

The market study limit was also defined by the availability of demographic data. The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance (BNIA) divides the City into forty nine (49) Community Statistical Areas (CSA's) and provides statistical demographic data on line on the CSA's at no cost. Ideally the neighborhoods studied would have included Harbor East and Downtown, but the CSA's that include those areas extend in to areas well outside the market area, into areas that do not have demographics compatible with the ideal market area. For that reason, these CSA's were excluded from the study.

This is a basic method to make the market area decision; relying on readily available data and knowing that other apartment complexes are looking at a similar area. It is recommended that better data be procured to more accurately delineate the ideal market area. An excellent source of data is the Baltimore Drill Down. The Drill Down combines numerous data sets from public and private, national and local sources, to build a more accurate, up-to-date set of community level indicators. For a fee, custom drill down reports can be ordered and tailored to a specifically defined geographic area, down to the census block level. It is recommended that drill down data be purchased, analyzed and used to refine the market study findings prior to the owner making an investment decision.



Selected Market Area



Ideal Market Area

Growth Trend

With the decennial Census due to be published in 2011, there is limited recent, readily available data to use to project population and household growth. To project growth in the market area, alternate sources of data were used to serve as a proxy for the growth (or reduction) expected in the market study area.

Household Growth Rate:

The Baltimore Metropolitan Council publishes community profiles which provide Census demographic data for geographic areas of the Baltimore area. Data from the South Baltimore Community indicates that households increased from 6,104 in 1990, to 6,491 in 2000 which equates to an annual growth rate of 0.62%, which is the rate used in the study. To help gauge the credibility of the 0.62% annual growth rate, readily available data of a different measure from more recent years was used as a comparison. BNIA provides free data on the total number of residential properties in 2002, 2006 and 2007 and that data was used for the comparison. The computed annual growth in residential properties is 4.33% which is nearly seven times larger than the household growth rate used to project future demand and provides evidence that household growth in the area was likely to be at least 0.62%.

Home Ownership Growth:

The Danter Company published data on homeownership rates for of the states in the United States of America. For Maryland the rates were 71.7% in 2007 and 70.6 in 2008 which equates to an annual reduction in home ownership rate of 1.53%.

Households by Occupancy Status

Based on the 2007 BNIA occupancy status data, the market area had a 61% homeownership rate. Using 2007 and 2008 Maryland home ownership rate information from the Dantner Company, the annual change in percentage in the home ownership rate declined 1.53%. Projections for 2009 and 2012 homeownership assumed that future ownership rates would decline 1.53% annually, which is beneficial for the development of rental units.

2000 to 2012 Household by Occupancy Status
20 E. Fort Ave Market Area

BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	Owner Occupancy Rate 2007	Owner Occupancy Rate 2009 Projection	Renter Occupancy Rate 2009 Projection	2009 Household Projection	2009 Renter Household Projection	Owner Occupancy Rate 2012 Projection	Renter Occupancy Rate 2012 Projection	2012 Household Projection	2012 Renter Household Projection
5	Canton	67.69%	65.63%	34.37%	4,026	1,384	62.65%	37.35%	4,101	1,532
16	Fells Point	51.72%	50.15%	49.85%	4,396	2,192	47.87%	52.13%	4,478	2,334
29	Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	59.95%	58.12%	41.88%	6,580	2,755	55.49%	44.51%	6,702	2,983
48	South Baltimore	67.17%	65.12%	34.88%	2,656	926	62.17%	37.83%	2,706	1,023
Total		61.20%				7,257				7,873
Net Increase			615	Renter Households						

Notes: Used 2007-2008 Annual Change in % MD Homeownership Rate as a Proxy for Market Area Annual Change in Homeownership Rate; Source: Danter Company
Use Household Growth Projection 1990 to 2000 - Baltimore Metropolitan Council Household Data for Household Growth

Population Growth Rate:

The Marketplace at Fells Point development team provided a copy of the CBRE demographic report for their project site. The 1-mile radius of the CBRE report overlaps with a large portion of 20 E. Fort Avenue market area and is the best data obtained to use to compute annual population growth rate for the market area. The computed annual population growth rate is 0.4% and is the value that was used in the population and household trends computation. This value is conservative as much of the area within the 1 mile radius is not representative of the demographics of the ideal market area for 20 E. Fort Ave, i.e. it is severely blighted.

Population and Household Trends, 2000 - 2012

20 E. Fort Ave.				Changes from 2000-2009		Changes from 2009-2012	
				Total	Annual	Total	Annual
	2000	2009	2012	#	%	#	%
Population	33,724	35,013	35,454	1,289	0.42%	441	0.42%
Households	16,708	17,659	17,987	950	0.62%	329	0.62%
Average Household Size	2.02	1.98	1.97				

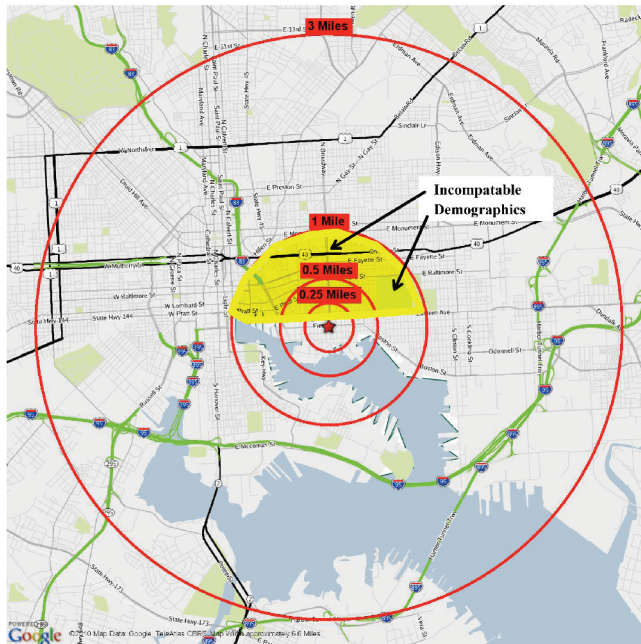
Notes:

Growth Projections - CBRE Ellis Report for Marketplace at Fells Point as a Proxy - 1 Mile radius

Demographic Report



Location	Longitude	Latitude
1. Marketplace At Fells Point - .25 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
2. Marketplace At Fells Point - .5 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
3. Marketplace At Fells Point - 1 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
4. Marketplace At Fells Point - 3 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408



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D. Competitive Analysis

Existing Competition

A rental survey of (5) existing multi-family rental communities (101 Wells, Harbor Hill, The Zenith, The Eden, and Domain Brewers Hill) in the defined market area was performed. The comparable sheets can be found in Appendix D. The properties contain a total of 896 units. This survey sampling is adequate in placing the subject within the larger competitive marketplace. Typical of an urban market, most are mid-rise or high-rise structures and many are within older structures which were converted to residential use. One of the properties (Domain at Brewers Hill) is still in initial lease up stage. Excluding Domain, the stabilized properties contain 716 apartments with an average vacancy of 7.25%. Including the lease-up property brings the overall market vacancy to 11%.

Competitive Analysis

Property/Location	Yr.Blt	No. Units	Unit Type	Size	Rent/Month	Rent/SF	Vacancy
101 Wells	2006	182	1BR/1BA	800	\$1,275	\$1.59	2.0%
101E. Wells Street			2BR/2BA	1,188	\$1,500	\$1.26	
Baltimore, MD			2BR/2BA	1,586	\$1,950	\$1.23	
Harbor Hill	1984	73	1BR/1BA	991	\$1,385	\$1.40	5.0%
301 Warren Avenue			2BR/2BA	1,195	\$1,730	\$1.45	
Baltimore, MD			3BR/2BA	1,798	\$2,400	\$1.33	
The Zenith	2007	191	Studio	603	\$1,375	\$2.28	6.0%
511 W. Pratt Street			1BR/1BA	829	\$1,750	\$2.11	
Baltimore, MD			2BR/1BA	924	\$2,020	\$2.19	
			2BR/2BA	1,145	\$2,720	\$2.38	
The Eden Apartments	2007	270	Studio	614	\$1,512	\$2.46	15.9%
777 S. Eden Street			1BR/1BA	730	\$1,720	\$2.36	
Baltimore, MD			1BR/1BA	891	\$2,094	\$2.35	
			1BR/1BA/Sun	922	\$2,151	\$2.33	
			2BR/2BA	1,230	\$2,819	\$2.29	
Domain Brewers Hill	2008	180	1BR/1BA	772	\$1,984	\$2.57	26.0%
1200 S. Conkling Street			2BR/2BA	1,276	\$2,615	\$2.05	
Baltimore, MD							

Existing Competition Map



Several of the properties are offering concessions of one month and up to two months free rent. Domain at Brewers Hill is offering two months free. However, at its current leasing pace, it will be stabilized well before the subject project begins leasing.

In the competitive properties, tenants generally pay for all utilities except water and trash. Dishwashers, disposals, microwaves and in-unit laundry equipment are standard features in many of the properties. All units in the Class A properties or upper half of the Class B set include full size kitchen appliances. Most properties surveyed have some type of garage or other off-street parking available for a fee; the communities surveyed charge from \$100 to \$150 for a single garage space or \$50 to \$120 for a surface space. For the subject project, \$150 per space, base year value, was used to compute parking rental revenue.

Community amenities in this market vary, with most buildings offering some amenities; a select few offer a broad array. Until recently, a Class A product, with its top of the line amenity package, was not available in the market area, but now there are several Class A communities (The Eden, The Zenith, & Domain). The Class A communities distinguish themselves by both the scope of amenities offered as well as by the quality of amenities and finishes in common areas and within individual units. Typically, the Class A communities in the market area offer dramatic lobbies and clubrooms, concierge services, a state of the art fitness center and welcoming outdoor space, some with pools and/or grills. With its amenity package, the subject will be able to compete well with the Class B product and moderately well with the Class A product.

All of the properties have controlled access, and all but the smallest have on-site management offices. Many of the communities have 24-hour attended entrances or after hours security patrols as well.

After surveying the rents for those five comparables, we noticed that the current market net rent (excluding utilities paid by the tenants) for one-bedroom unit range from \$1,275 (101 Wells) to \$1,984 (Domain) per month; the average Class A one bedroom rent is \$1,818 for 777 sq. ft. with a per sq. ft. rent of \$2.34 while the Class B one bedroom units average \$1,330 for 895 sq. ft. or \$1.48 per sq. ft.

Net two-bedroom rents in the Class A product average \$2,718 for a 1,217 sq. ft. unit or \$2.23 per sq. ft., while the Class B communities average \$1,615 for a 1,191 sq. ft. unit or \$1.36 per sq. ft. We estimate that the subject's rents will range from the top of the Class A market to the middle. As the economy continues to recover, demand will continue to increase, concessions will decrease and net rents throughout the market will be more aggressive.

Based on our survey of those five comparables, we estimate net market rent for the subject project units to be \$1.82 per sq. ft/unit. It is conceivable that higher rents can be charged for units on the higher floors with downtown views.

Pipeline

Several developers and home builders indicate that over the last ten years, the Baltimore housing market was invigorated with numerous new market rate rental communities in and near downtown. As the demand for condominiums and townhouses grew, developers at one point in time planned close to 3,000 new multifamily units. After the for-sale market stalled followed by the economic downturn, many of these plans have been cancelled while others face serious financial obstacles. However, the rental product is more vibrant, but not without some financial hurdles. Two new communities have recently entered the market and are in lease-up, 39 West Lexington and the Domain at Brewers Hill. The Residences at McHenry Row is currently under construction. Other projects continue to move through the planning stages.

While it is beneficial to track all projects that are being proposed and may have been in the pipeline in recent years, the competitive analysis performed for this study considered only those communities that are either under construction; McHenry Row, or are in the latter stages of design and permitting; Marketplace at Fells Point, and 1111 Light Street.

Marketplace at Fells Point is proposed as a mixed use community on several underutilized parcels on either side of South Broadway in Fells Point. The project may include 155 units and 30,000 sq. ft. of retail space. McHenry Row is a mixed-use project, located on the western section of Locust Point on the site of the former Chesapeake Paperboard Company. Its 250 multifamily rental units is expected to come on line in early 2011 along with 80,000 sq. ft. of office space, significant retail space and multiple garages to serve all uses. 1111 Light Street is a mixed use project in the heart of Federal Hill with 93 rental units and will be in direct competition with 20 E. Fort Ave. This project is in the design phase.

Pipeline Map



E. Market Findings and Conclusions

Analysis of Overall Supply/Demand

We estimate an excess demand of 7 additional units for the market area including this project's 28 units (assuming 95% stabilized occupancy). The following table calculates future renter demand for the primary market area based on our household growth projections between 2010 and 2013 in the market place.

The net change in renter households projected for the market area during 2009-2012 is 615 new households (205 per year). Removal of housing units from service was estimated at an annual rate of 0.48% of the 2009-2012 housing stock obtained from American Housing Survey data, for a total of 291 units during this period. Applying a 44% ratio of renter households results in the removal of 128 rental units. Allowing for a 5% market vacancy rate within the existing rental stock added 20 units to demand. It is concluded that there will be a total demand of 507 new units of rental housing over the next 3 years.

Unlike suburban locations where the residential market seems to operate in a more deliberate fashion, a significant portion of Downtown's multifamily pipeline community historically does not come to fruition even in the best of times given the complex nature of those projects and the shifting dynamics of the city's economy. Given the current lending environment, it is unlikely that all of the listed communities will come on line within the time frame utilized for the analysis projections (2010-2013). It was determined that the market will support the subject plus the three proposed projects (discussed above) during this timeframe. However, it is difficult to ascertain specifically which communities will actually move forward. One condition may well be approval from HUD for mortgage insurance, one of very few financing options currently available.

Overall, the three pipeline communities will provide 498 new units. Including the subject project, 526 new units will be added to the total supply, but only 500 added to the supply under the ideal structural vacancy rate of 5%. Under this assumption, it was determined that the net excess demand is seven (7) rental housing units over the next three years.

Affordability analysis and capture rates

Finally, the study addresses the demand for the subject's 28 units, assuming all units are leased to households with incomes between \$76,364 and \$110,850.

Derivation of Demand 20 E. Fort Ave.

Demand	Units
Household Growth	
2009 Renter HH	7257
2012 Renter HH	7873

Net Change in Renter HH = New New Demand for Apartment Units	615
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Add: Units Removed From Market				
	Housing Stock	Removal	Lost Units	
2010	19989	0		96
2011	20230	0		97
2012	20475	0		98
Total Units				291
Rental Units (44% Households)				128

New New Demand for Renter Units	487
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Net New Demand for Renter Units		
Add: Multi-family Competitive		
Vacancy	Inventory	Vacant
Stabilized Multifamily communities	3912	138
Unstabilized Multifamily Communities	180	47
Total Ex. Communities	4092	185
Market Vacancy at 5%		205
Less: Current Units		-185
Total Vacant Units Needed Achieve		
5% Vacancy Rate		205
Additional Vacant Units Needed		
Achieve 5% Vacancy Rate		20

Total Rental Demand	507
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Planned Additions to the Supply	Total Units	95% Occupancy
Chesapeake Paperboard	250	238
Marketplace at Fells Point	155	147
1111 Light Street	93	88
20 E. Fort Ave.	28	27

Total New Rental Supply	-500
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Excess Demand for Rental Housing	7
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For the two bedroom units, the income floor of \$76,364 was set assuming the household income required at the 33% standard to afford the rent of \$2,100 (gross rent) which includes an estimated \$100 for utilities. The ceiling was set at 150% of the area median income or \$110,850 (the source is Novogradac Website). The capture rate for renter households is 2.57%.

Affordability Analysis and Capture Rate			
<u>Two Bedroom Units</u>		<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Number of Units	28		
Net Rent	\$ 2,000		
Estimated Utilities	\$ 100		
Gross Rent	\$ 2,100		
Est. % Income spent on rent	33%		
Income Range		\$ 76,364	\$ 110,850
Range of Qualified HH's		7,487	5,089
Total Qualified HH's			2,398
Unit Total HH Capture Rate			1.08%
Range of Renter qualified HH's		2,822	1,810
Renter Qualified HH's			1,012
Unit Renter HH Capture Rate			2.57%

Absorption

While the market area has a track record for the absorption of rental units spanning the past nine years, the economic slowdown over the past year has clearly affected the market dynamics. The news, however, is not all negative for 2009 according to project leasing agents and property managers in downtown Baltimore. After a winter and spring of barely replacing expiring leases in a number of communities, the pace has picked up beyond the expected seasonal burst of activity. Leasing agents for several new downtown properties indicated that monthly absorption was 30 units overall in 2008. A few communities struggled to fill vacancies over the winter; however, over a few months in the summer 2009, the pace has improved. The Domain at Brewer Hill, after only one-half of a year on the market, attained close to 75% occupancy, leasing about 60 units in the past month and a half. Two other communities, Spinnaker Bay and Zenith finally reached full occupancy over the summer. 39 West Lexington is the only Class A community struggling at this time, likely due to individual circumstances such as lack of parking, marginal location, and no concessions. The recent absorption and decline in vacancy levels is an indication of resumption of stronger demand for Class A and upper tier of Class B products. The rental market, household formation, and economic base of the market area will be sufficiently strong to absorb this subject project over the projection period.

If introduced in late 2011 or early 2012, and with the proposed price structure and features, the subject project should lease up at a pace of 8 to 10 units per month. By the time the subject is expected to come on line, all of the properties under initial lease up are expected to be stabilized (except 39 West Lexington which is not a competitive product). Only one property is under construction at this time, McHenry Row, which is likely to deliver first and be well along in absorption by the time the subject project delivers. Due to the difficulty of financing, it is likely that the other pipeline projects will come on line in a staggered fashion. Assuming that the overall market can resume a minimum absorption pace of 30 units per month, and that no more than the three listed communities lease-up at once, the projected pace is reasonable. Assuming zero units of pre-leasing, the project should attain 95% occupancy within 3 to 4 months of initial occupancy.

Market Study Conclusion

In summary, it was documented that the demand for additional multifamily units exceeds the potential supply of additional multifamily units, including the subject project, during the 2010-2013 projection timeframe, when the project will be introduced to the market. The subject property compares favorably to the comparable properties and is expected to lease briskly at a pace of 8-10 units per month. There is sufficient demand to absorb the subject property as well as the three potential projects in the pipeline.

V. Financial Analysis

A. Introduction

The financial analysis involved utilizing Crystal Ball on selected variables to perform a Monte Carlo analysis of the project. The model required the change in the vacancy/renews status to toggle automatically with each run, setting forth in motion the changes in revenue, downtime, and expenses etc. which are specifically associated with the vacancy/renew status. The output of the Crystal Ball analysis is a probability distribution of the outcomes, not specific values. The distribution allows for the assignment of a probability of achieving a certain threshold. The alternative single result provided by Argus is return. The lack of multiple results does not allow Argus to provide the risk associated with the return.

B. Model Structure, Assumptions and Inputs

The model created for this analysis is a modified and expanded version of the model Jonathan Williams created and shared with the JHU 767.786.61 class in the summer of 2009. The model was expanded to provide a structure to accommodate twenty (28) tenants, rather than the four industrial tenants provided for in Mr. Williams's model and can be found in Appendix A. The model was structured as follows:

Project Data and Assumptions Tab:

This tab is the input screen for the project's general information and the model's variables, with the exception of the escalation rates.

General

Information provided to identify the project including the project name, address, property type and property size expressed in number of units.

Timing

Information provided to allow the model to compute the appropriate dates to apply revenue and expense data to:

Base Year Escalation Computations – This is the starting date used for the escalation tables. Setting up separate base year escalation computations allows historic cost data to be applied to the model independently of the 20 year DCF for the apartment building. For example, if expense data is from 2009, but the apartment DCF covers 2012 through 2032, the expense data will be escalated using Crystal Ball to 2012 – 2032 values.

Analysis Start Date – Starting date for the beginning of the development process. This number feeds into the development schedule start as well as the cash flow analysis tab.

Analysis Duration - Duration of the analysis for the built product, i.e. when the building is ready for occupants.

First Initial Absorption Rate Line – Absorption rate provided in the market study expressed in units per month.

Second Initial Absorption Rate Line – Expressed in months per unit to allow for a more simple computation to be performed in the Unit Tabs.

Vacancy for New Lease – Since data was not readily available for the length of the vacancies that occur between two leases an assumption was made based on the initial absorption rate provided in the market study, but enhanced with a Crystal Ball distribution overlay. For this input the vacancy between leases was assumed to be lognormally distributed, with a minimum value of 0.25 months (1 week), a most likely value of 0.49 months (2 weeks) and a maximum value of 1.5 months (6 weeks).

Rounded Value of Vacancy for New Lease - Since the model can only compute cash flows on a monthly basis, the vacancy rate computed by crystal ball needed to be converted to an even value expressed in months. The most likely value of 0.49 months would result in a rounded downtime of zero (0) months, which may slant the results towards an overly optimistic result. However, using no distribution (i.e. not using Crystal Ball) would result in choosing a 100% occurrence of a monthly vacancy rate. Using Crystal Ball allows for a variation in the results that provides a more accurate portrayal of the vacancy rate.

Lease Term

Assumed the industry standard 12-month lease.

Renewal Probability

Data from 2009 NAA Income & Expense Survey for the Baltimore Towson MSA area for Mid and High Rise Units.

Revenue

Market Rent – Provided in the market study.

Parking – Values obtained from comparables research.

Basic Operating Expenses - Data from 2009 NAA Income & Expense Survey for the Baltimore Towson MSA area for Mid and High Rise Units.

Tenant Improvements/Leasing Commissions

2009 Costs Renewal Tenant Preparation – Cost to provide limited painting touch ups and cleaning.

New Unit Preparation - Cost to provide unit painting and commercial grade cleaning.

Renewal Lease Commissions – Information obtained from interview with apartment operator.

New Lease Commissions– Information obtained from interview with apartment operator.

Capital Expenditures

2009 Costs based on a recently bid construction project, similar in type of the selected alternative. This project is referred to as Project X in the construction budget section.

Misc Losses

Collection loss data taken from 2009 NAA Income & Expense Survey for the Baltimore Towson MSA area for Mid and High Rise Units.

DCF Variables

Discount Rate and Capitalization Rate Determination

The discount rate was determined by the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). This is possible because this analysis assumes that the value of a property is not dependent on financing. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Discount Rate} = \text{Risk Free Rate (RFR)} + \text{Beta} * (\text{Market Expected Return} - \text{Risk Free Rate})$$

Where:

1. The risk free rate and time premium can be approximated as one value by using the Treasury note yield which matches the duration of the DFC flow analysis, in this case the 20 Year Treasury was used.
2. Market Expected Return can be approximated by using the historical return of the S&P 500, with dividends reinvested, as a proxy. The SBBI S&P 500 TR was used and indicated an average annual return of 9.81%
3. Beta can be approximated by using the published beta of a REIT. The best REIT to use as a proxy is a REIT which invests in properties similar to the one being analyzed in both type and location. Home Properties Inc. (HME) is a REIT which invests heavily in apartment complexes in the Mid-Atlantic area and was selected as the best possible proxy for this analysis. Beta is the variable which helps us most in determining the starting point for the risk premium determination.

The following table summarizes the initial discount rate, which is the cost of capital for Home Properties Inc.

Item	Source	Value
Risk Free Rate	20 Year Treasury Yield	4.41%
Expected Market Return	S&P 500	9.81%
Beta	Beta of Home Properties Inc. (HME)	1.32
Cost of Capital		11.51%

Since the cash flow behaviors of a portfolio such as HME differ from the cash flow behavior of a single property, risk identification and analysis must be performed in order to make final adjustments to the discount rate that will be used in the DCF analysis. While the statistical analysis necessary to make this determination is beyond the scope of the program's education, it is generally true that one property is riskier than a portfolio and as such the cost of capital figure will be adjusted up 0.49% to account for the additional risk and to provide an even 12% discount rate.

Discount Rate Utilized for DCF Analysis = 12.00%

Capitalization Rate Determination

Capitalization Rate (cap rate) is equal to a property's net operating income (NOI) divided by its sales price. For this analysis, the capitalization rate computation utilized HME's AFFO – operating which for the year ending December 2009 (NOI) and the total market capitalization value based on the price of its stock (sales price):

AFFO – Operating = \$ 119,070,000

Total Market Capitalization = \$1,613,370,000

Cap Rate = 9.1%

Sales Costs –General industry standard costs.

Development Schedule Tab

The development schedule was based on information provided by the architect and contractor who provided preconstruction services to the owner for the original condominium project. The schedule was adjusted to reflect the change in construction type and is presented in tabular form. The table computes the inputs (expressed in months) into excel EDATE values which in turn are carried through the model and inserted in each of the unit tabs. This allows changes in the construction dates and durations to easily waterfall through the entire the model.

Construction Cost Worksheet Tab

The construction cost for the project was derived from data provided by the contractor (CAM) who provided preconstruction services to the owner for the original condominium project as well as the developer of a project that will be utilizing the same construction type as the selected option for this analysis. The developer of the recently bid project granted the author permission to utilize the data he provided, but requested that he and the project remain anonymous. His project will be referenced to as "Project X" in this report.

While Project X is similar in construction type, there are differences which need to be accounted for such as (1) size, (2) the presence of retail space and (3) complexity in construction due to its irregular shape and its immediate surroundings. To account for the presence of retail space and the complexity in construction, the Project X square foot costs were reduced by 30% to reflect the costs of constructing a building which will be rectangular, completely uniform and consistent in layout for all four floors of residential units. The reduced square foot costs were then proportionately reduced to reflect the smaller size of this project as compared to Project X.

The unit costs used from the condo project and priced up in 2006 by CAM were escalated up (7.7%) using published Bureau of Labor Statistics data to reflect 2009 prices.

The pricing from both sources was then aggregated and tabulated to provide the construction costs for this project.

Development Budget Tab

The developer for Project X provided detail budget information for his project. These costs included soft costs to account for design fees, lending fees, legal services, taxes, carry costs, contingencies, utility service providers and other miscellaneous costs. The acquisition cost was provided by the current owner of the property.

The costs were then allocated to the year that they would be expended to help approximate the actual cash flow for the project during the development phase.

Cash Flow Tab

The cash flow tab summarizes the cash flows for the project and serves two purposes:

1. It aggregates the cash flows from other tabs in the worksheet and inserts the flows (revenues and expenses) into the appropriate year.
2. Computes NPV of the cash flows.

Escalation Table Tab

This tab computes the escalation rates and expenses for the project. The escalation rates on this tab have a Crystal Ball probability applied to each item, for every year of the analysis. This results in a random sampling to occur in each year, for every item. The following table summarizes the data used to build the probability distribution:

Individual Unit Tab

The individual unit tabs are where the revenues, leasing costs and tenant improvements for each unit are computed and allocated to the appropriate month where they occur. This is accomplished in the following manner:

1. The model assumes that unit 1 through 28 will be initially absorbed in order. Each unit's lease start date is dependent on the previous unit being leased or in the case for Unit 1, when construction is complete.
2. The unit renewal or vacate decision is made in the unit leasing projections tab. This is modeled by using a Crystal Ball overlay binomial distribution as there are only two possible outcomes for the sampling – renew or vacate. Down time between leases is used to compute the start of the new lease term for the unit.
3. The revenues portion of the tab uses a look up function which determines which month applies to which lease term which allows the monthly rental rate to remain constant for the length of the lease.
4. Using the sumif function, the monthly cash flows are tabulated into annual amounts. The tables for each unit tab are located in the same location which allows for all of the unit tab sheets to be easily summed in the cash flow tab.

C. Analysis Results

Present Value

The output data provided by Crystal Ball is provided in the form of a distribution of the 10,000 computed results run for this analysis. The median value represents the 50% threshold of an event occurring, and the standard deviation provides a measurement of the risk (dispersion from the forecast cell) of the outcomes. The advantage of computing the distribution of outcomes is that the investment decision can now be made knowing the risk involved. The model produced for this practicum computes the NPV of the cash flow of the total project and the values of the cash flows for years 1 through 20.

NPV for the cash flow of the total project

The NPV of the total cash flow including acquisition and development costs provides a value that if greater than zero, indicates that the project is financially viable. The results for this item are as follows:

NPV Total Project	
Median	118,206
Standard Deviation	603,263
Percentiles	Forecast values
0%	(2,028,351)
10%	(585,272)
20%	(352,920)
30%	(170,327)
40%	(18,988)
50%	118,155
60%	259,349
70%	428,563
80%	626,140
90%	912,962
100%	3,141,508

The Crystal Ball run resulted in a median NPV greater than zero, which indicates that this project is financially viable. The data below the Median and Standard Deviation figures in the table above shows the percentile of outcomes. In this case the project has a 70% chance of NOT exceeding a NPV of \$428,563, or conversely a 30% chance of exceeding a NPV of \$428,563. This additional information that Crystal Ball provides defines the level of certainty of achieving a desired outcome, which can be beneficial when trying to persuade investors to invest in the project.

In addition to the computation of the present values of the project, the model also computes the value for each of the 20 annual cash flows. This information will help assess the project's ability to meet non operating expense cash flow demands that may be incurred over the life of the project such a debt service and capital expenses.

The typical 1-year apartment lease as well as the short time frame between leases (maximum unit vacancy of one month) resulted in years that were not particularly riskier than others because of the consistent and predictable turnover. One vacant

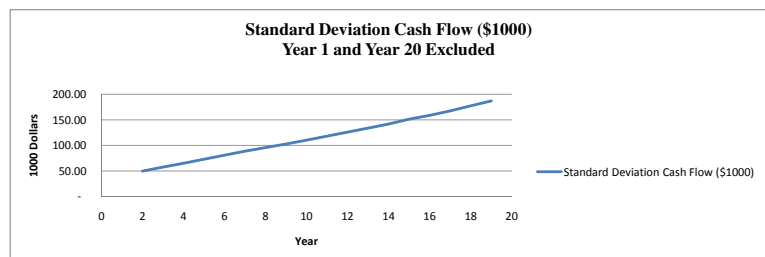
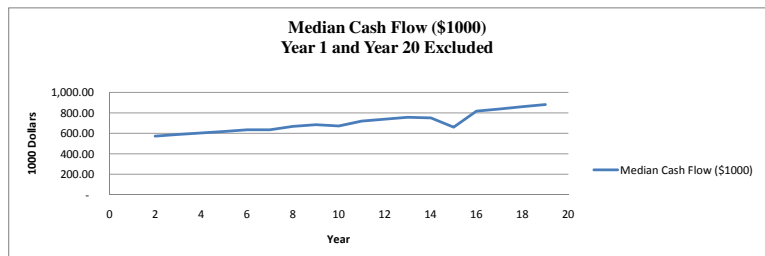
unit in a 28- unit building has a much smaller impact on the rental stream than a 50,000 SF vacancy in a 200,000 SF warehouse for example. Achieving the short vacancy term between leases and avoiding annual cash flow volatility depends on the building manager performing his duties in an effective manner and leasing the property aggressively.

The Crystal Ball results indicate that cash flow increased in a linear manner as time increased, with the exception being year 15 when the HVAC equipment was projected to be replaced. The pattern is expected as revenue will increase over time if the building is properly maintained, rents increase over time and the building is properly managed to keep vacancy low.

The same linear increase with a lack of annual volatility is evident for the risk as well, which was expected due to the nature of the leases (short term, small individual impact on overall vacancy, short duration of vacancy). The increase in risk as time increases can mostly be attributed to the increase in revenue. Assuming that the probability distribution of annual rental increases results in a median value of 3%, the application of this increase applied to larger rents in the future will result in larger net deviations from the expected rental rates. See the following algebraic example:

Crystal Ball Output Annual Cash Flow

Year	Median Cash Flow (\$)	Standard Deviation Cash Flow (\$)
1	(1,485,680)	28,369
2	572,911	49,729
3	588,218	57,751
4	603,505	65,286
5	618,681	73,105
6	634,591	80,956
7	634,358	88,600
8	667,534	96,014
9	684,461	103,044
10	671,688	110,469
11	719,892	118,036
12	738,920	126,121
13	756,675	134,068
14	750,777	141,858
15	659,698	151,391
16	816,340	158,801
17	837,244	167,664
18	859,519	177,286
19	881,374	186,955
20	9,701,370	2,324,381



Year	Monthly Rent/Unit	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Loss
0	\$2,000	5%	100
1	\$2,060	5%	103
20	\$3,612	5%	181

D. Sensitivity Analysis

Since the NPV of the total project cash flows is positive the project is financially viable. However, based on the garbage in garbage out (GIGO) concept, the results hinge on the analyst's assumptions. To help better understand the risk factors involved, a sensitivity analysis was performed to determine how changes in the following input variables impact the total project NPV.

- Initial Absorption Rate
- Renewal Probability
- Market Rent
- Discount Rate
- Exit Cap Rate

The input was changed from the value used in the original model run while holding all other inputs constant. Since the range of values chosen for each variable does not correspond with the other variables, i.e. steps in the change in absorption rate inputs are not proportionate to the steps in the change in the market rent, there is no uniform measurement of risk than can be applied to this analysis (standard deviation, range etc.). This is acceptable for the intent of the sensitivity analysis as the goal is to determine a general indication as to which variables impact the value of the project most significantly. The inputs selected were based on a judgment of what a reasonable range of values both below and in most instances above the values used in the original model run. The model was run for 500 iterations for the sensitivity analysis for each change to conserve time as the 10,000 iteration run took approximately 45 minutes to complete. The reduced number of iterations is adequate to provide the level of certainty that the sensitivity analysis is intended to provide. Once the items have been identified, the owner/developer can allocate his attention and resources to this inputs that impact the financial outcome of the project the most.

Sensitivity Analysis

Crystal Ball Run - 500 Iterations
Modification of One Input
Variable
All other inputs remain the
same as original model run

1 Initial Absorption Rate											
	Units Absorbed Per Month										
Amount	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Median NPV Total Project	(\$414,666)	(\$146,421)	(\$61,171)	\$28,443	\$42,429	\$139,927	\$100,689	\$178,075	\$142,687	\$167,346	
2 Renewal Probability											
	Percent Renew										
Amount	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Median NPV Total Project	(\$3,671)	\$16,227	\$19,968	(\$5,694)	\$4,539	\$80,230	\$61,494	\$46,634	\$83,796	\$135,871	\$135,526
3 Market Rent											
	Dollars Per Month										
Amount	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,950	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,100
Median NPV Total Project	(\$1,017,167)	(\$840,226)	(\$737,625)	(\$523,907)	(\$439,438)	(\$299,874)	(\$153,056)	\$39,267	\$147,442	\$225,984	\$421,246
4 Discount Rate											
	Percent										
Amount	9.00%	9.50%	10.00%	10.50%	11.00%	11.50%	12.00%	12.50%	13.00%		
Median NPV Total Project	\$1,673,223	\$1,334,598	\$1,119,605	\$812,398	\$579,079	\$317,555	\$117,887	(\$119,215)	(\$244,107)		
5 Exit Cap Rate											
	Percent										
Amount	7.00%	7.50%	8.00%	8.50%	9.00%	9.50%	10.00%	10.50%	11.00%		
Median NPV Total Project	\$355,393	\$253,060	\$223,036	\$221,818	\$143,055	\$66,949	\$45,387	\$34,645	(\$7,520)		
6 Development Budget											
	Dollars										
Amount	\$5,387,655	\$5,400,000	\$5,450,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,550,000	\$5,600,000	\$5,650,000	\$5,700,000	\$5,750,000	\$5,800,000	
Median NPV Total Project	\$118,206	\$94,683	\$84,638	\$86,413	\$13,122	(\$17,927)	(\$90,202)	(\$166,027)	(\$154,811)	(\$154,811)	

Indicates Original Model Run
Assumptions

Initial Absorption Rate

Eight (8) units per month was the value used in the original model run for the initial absorption rate. The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the lowest absorption rate that still results in a positive NPV is four (4) units per month. This provides the owner some leeway to “slip” on this target input, but he should still focus on aggressively leasing up the project in order to achieve four (4) units per month minimum.

Renewal Probability

Seventy five percent (75%) was the value used in the original model run for the initial renewal probability. The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the lowest absorption rate that still results in a positive NPV is twenty five percent (25%). As was the case for the initial absorption rate, this provides the owner some leeway to “slip” on this target input.

Market Rent

Two thousand dollars (\$2000) per month was the value used in the original model run for initial market rent. The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the lowest market rent that still results in a positive NPV is one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$1950). There is insufficient leeway available to reduce rents to lure tenants to the building. The owner should focus on developing attractive units and market the building aggressively to ensure that \$2000/month rents are obtained.

Discount Rate

Twelve percent (12%) was the value used in the original model run was for the discount rate. The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the highest discount rate that still results in a positive NPV is twelve percent (12%). There is no leeway available to increase the discount rate and still have a financially viable project. As such, the owner should take caution if he decides to adjust the discount rate down to make the “numbers” work.

Exit Cap Rate

The exit cap rate used in the original model run was nine percent (9%). The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the highest exit cap rate that still results in a positive NPV is ten point five percent (10.5%). As such, the owner has some leeway should property values continue to fall and cap rates rise to still have a financially viable project. Using 20-years for the DCF analysis minimizes the impact that the exit cap rate, and subsequently the resale cash flow, has on the NPV of the project.

Development Budget

The development budget used in the original model run was \$5,387,654. The results of the sensitivity analysis reveal that the highest development budget that still results in a positive NPV is \$5,550,000. As such, the owner has limited leeway should the project budget increase over the value used in the initial run. The results indicate that the developer needs to maintain strict control over the budget in order to ensure that the project remains financially viable.

VI. Recommendation

Based on the positive median net present value, risk adjusted to provide a rate of return of 12%, the project should be developed in accordance with the revised program. The owner should take the following steps:

- Redesign the building and site to design development level.
- Engage the community and seek zoning approval.
- Proceed to construction documentation.
- Competitively bid the project.
- Obtain financing.
- Construct the building.
- Lease the building.
- Manage the building.

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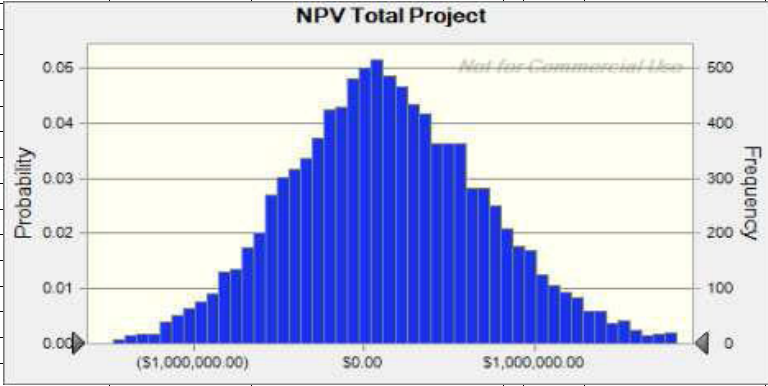
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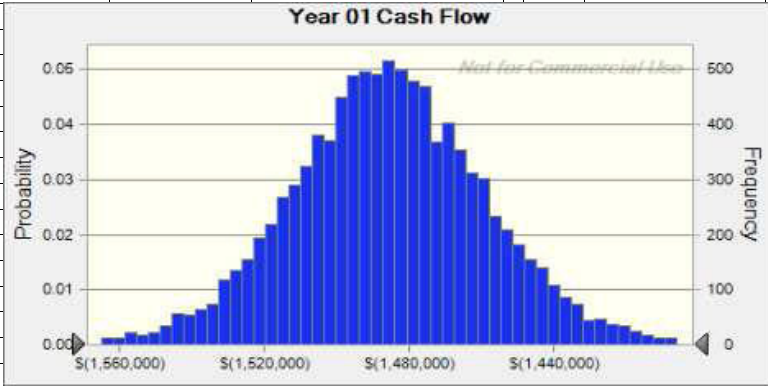
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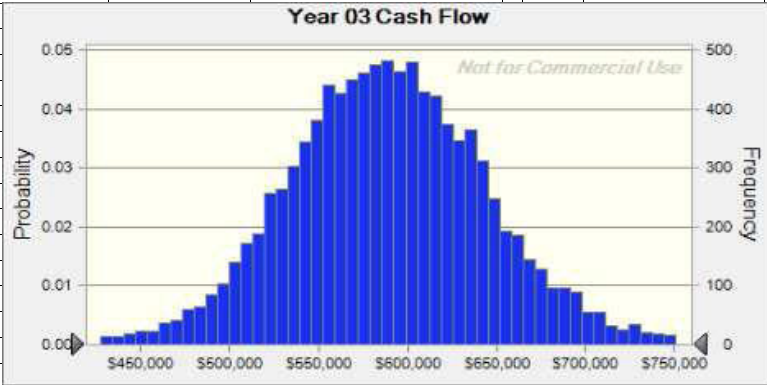
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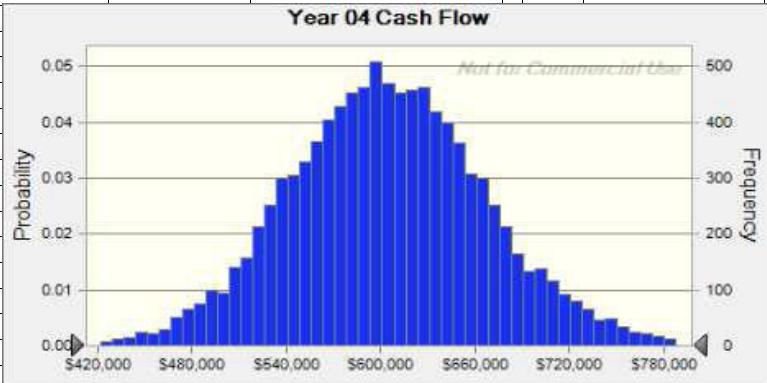
Appendix A – Crystal Ball Model

Forecast: NPV Total Project			Cell: C49
Summary:			
Entire range is from (\$2,028,351.33) to \$3,141,508.31			
Base case is \$304,834.86			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$6,032.63			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$148,306.97
Median			\$118,205.87
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$603,263.15
Variance			\$363,926,430,323.56
Skewness			0.3510
Kurtosis			3.63
Coeff. of Variability			4.07
Minimum			(\$2,028,351.33)
Maximum			\$3,141,508.31
Range Width			\$5,169,859.65
Mean Std. Error			\$6,032.63
Forecast: NPV Total Project (cont'd)			Cell: C49
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			(\$2,028,351.33)
10%			(\$585,272.23)
20%			(\$352,920.09)
30%			(\$170,327.06)
40%			(\$18,987.52)
50%			\$118,155.36
60%			\$259,348.63
70%			\$428,562.97
80%			\$626,140.07
90%			\$912,962.06
100%			\$3,141,508.31

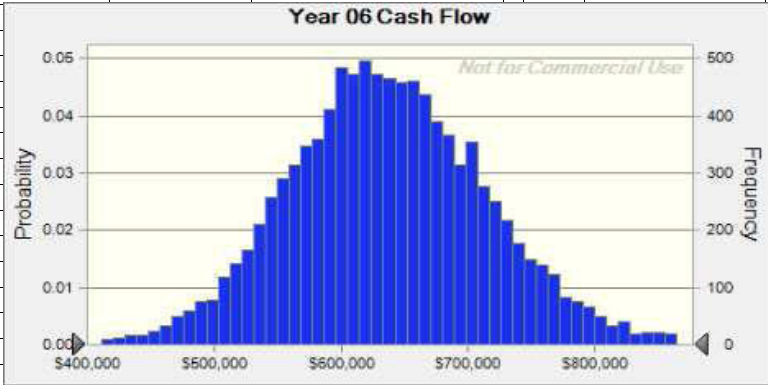
Forecast: Year 01 Cash Flow			Cell: E47
Summary:			
Entire range is from \$(1,644,299) to \$(1,330,006)			
Base case is \$(1,481,714)			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$284			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$(1,485,397)
Median			\$(1,485,680)
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$28,369
Variance			\$804,801,131
Skewness			0.1083
Kurtosis			4.21
Coeff. of Variability			-0.0191
Minimum			\$(1,644,299)
Maximum			\$(1,330,006)
Range Width			\$314,293
Mean Std. Error			\$284
Forecast: Year 01 Cash Flow (cont'd)			Cell: E47
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			\$(1,644,299)
10%			\$(1,519,742)
20%			\$(1,507,725)
30%			\$(1,499,189)
40%			\$(1,492,365)
50%			\$(1,485,680)
60%			\$(1,479,362)
70%			\$(1,472,063)
80%			\$(1,463,379)
90%			\$(1,450,557)
100%			\$(1,330,006)


Forecast: Year 02 Cash Flow				Cell: F47			
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$343,869 to \$850,092							
Base case is \$566,840							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$497							

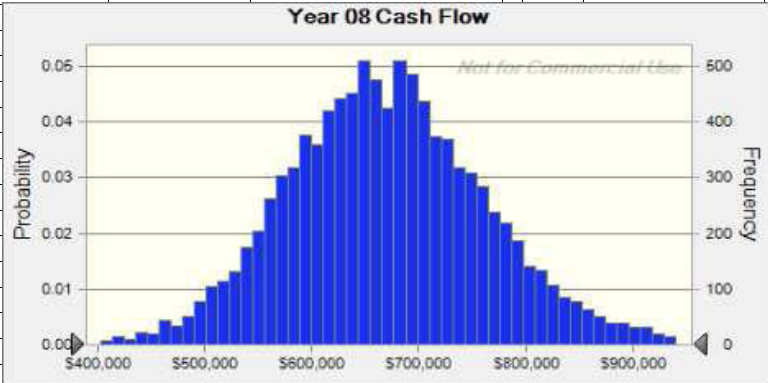
Forecast: Year 03 Cash Flow				Cell: G47	
Summary:					
Entire range is from \$286,301 to \$893,941					
Base case is \$589,480					
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$578					
					
Statistics:					
Trials		Forecast values			
Mean		10,000			
Median		\$589,153			
Mode		\$588,218			
Standard Deviation		---			
Variance		\$57,751			
Skewness		\$3,335,224,332			
Kurtosis		0.1320			
Coeff. of Variability		3.86			
Minimum		0.0980			
Maximum		\$286,301			
Range Width		\$893,941			
Mean Std. Error		\$607,640			
		\$578			
Forecast: Year 03 Cash Flow (cont'd)					
Cell: G47					
Percentiles:					
0%		Forecast values			
10%		\$286,301			
20%		\$519,042			
30%		\$542,496			
40%		\$559,206			
50%		\$574,149			
60%		\$588,208			
70%		\$602,045			
80%		\$617,259			
90%		\$635,074			
100%		\$660,924			
		\$893,941			

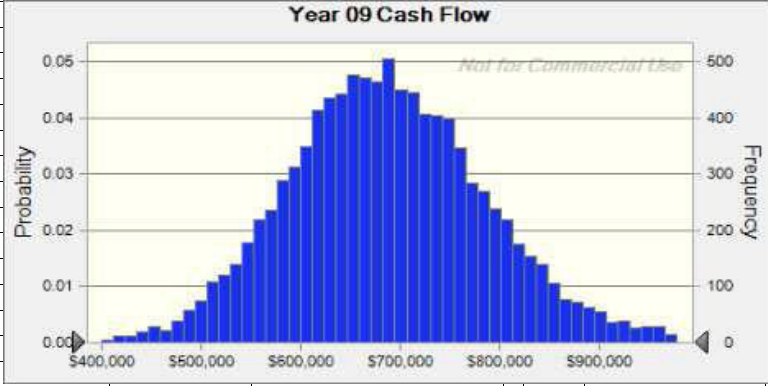
Forecast: Year 04 Cash Flow				Cell: H47
Summary:				
Entire range is from \$254,431 to \$954,015				
Base case is \$604,981				
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$653				
				
Statistics:		Forecast values		
Trials		10,000		
Mean		\$604,871		
Median		\$603,505		
Mode		---		
Standard Deviation		\$65,286		
Variance		\$4,262,308,620		
Skewness		0.1462		
Kurtosis		3.83		
Coeff. of Variability		0.1079		
Minimum		\$254,431		
Maximum		\$954,015		
Range Width		\$699,584		
Mean Std. Error		\$653		
Forecast: Year 04 Cash Flow (cont'd)				Cell: H47
Percentiles:		Forecast values		
0%		\$254,431		
10%		\$525,127		
20%		\$551,819		
30%		\$571,362		
40%		\$588,182		
50%		\$603,499		
60%		\$619,600		
70%		\$636,514		
80%		\$656,367		
90%		\$685,629		
100%		\$954,015		

Forecast: Year 05 Cash Flow						Cell: I47
Summary:						
Entire range is from \$249,172 to \$1,044,322						
Base case is \$642,330						
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$731						
Statistics:						
Trials	Forecast values					10,000
Mean						\$621,170
Median						\$618,681
Mode						---
Standard Deviation						\$73,105
Variance						\$5,344,376,792
Skewness						0.2319
Kurtosis						3.91
Coeff. of Variability						0.1177
Minimum						\$249,172
Maximum						\$1,044,322
Range Width						\$795,151
Mean Std. Error						\$731
Forecast: Year 05 Cash Flow (cont'd)						
Cell: I47						
Percentiles:						
0%	Forecast values					\$249,172
10%						\$532,127
20%						\$561,485
30%						\$583,271
40%						\$601,006
50%						\$618,680
60%						\$637,454
70%						\$657,164
80%						\$679,422
90%						\$712,022
100%						\$1,044,322

Forecast: Year 06 Cash Flow			Cell: J47
Summary:			
Entire range is from \$257,080 to \$1,081,874			
Base case is \$650,957			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$810			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$637,780
Median			\$634,591
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$80,956
Variance			\$6,553,872,190
Skewness			0.3045
Kurtosis			3.94
Coeff. of Variability			0.1269
Minimum			\$257,080
Maximum			\$1,081,874
Range Width			\$824,794
Mean Std. Error			\$810
Forecast: Year 06 Cash Flow (cont'd)			Cell: J47
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			\$257,080
10%			\$539,164
20%			\$571,549
30%			\$595,957
40%			\$615,433
50%			\$634,591
60%			\$654,534
70%			\$675,955
80%			\$702,551
90%			\$738,463
100%			\$1,081,874

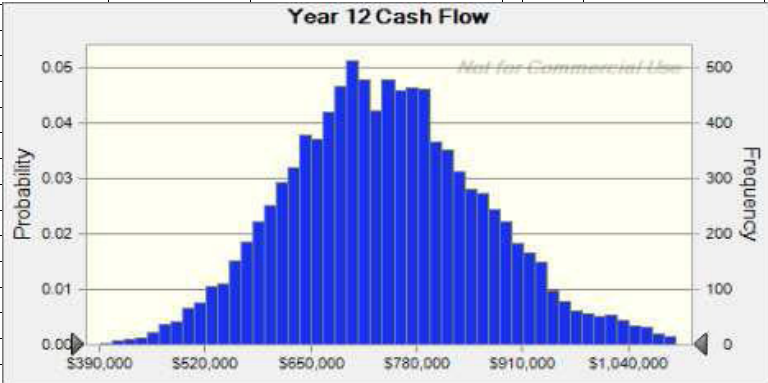
Forecast: Year 07 Cash Flow			Cell: K47
Summary:			
Entire range is from \$256,290 to \$1,114,564			
Base case is \$630,836			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$886			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$638,333
Median			\$634,358
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$88,600
Variance			\$7,850,004,496
Skewness			0.3250
Kurtosis			3.80
Coeff. of Variability			0.1388
Minimum			\$256,290
Maximum			\$1,114,564
Range Width			\$858,274
Mean Std. Error			\$886
Forecast: Year 07 Cash Flow (cont'd)			Cell: K47
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			\$256,290
10%			\$529,512
20%			\$565,950
30%			\$591,348
40%			\$613,783
50%			\$634,342
60%			\$656,156
70%			\$679,779
80%			\$709,035
90%			\$749,322
100%			\$1,114,564

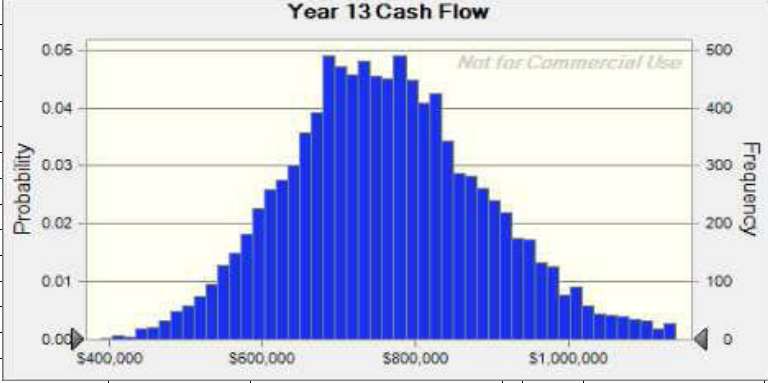
Forecast: Year 08 Cash Flow				Cell: L47
Summary:				
Entire range is from \$280,556 to \$1,173,835				
Base case is \$676,608				
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$960				
				
Statistics:				
Forecast values				
Trials 10,000				
Mean \$671,484				
Median \$667,534				
Mode ---				
Standard Deviation \$96,014				
Variance \$9,218,644,953				
Skewness 0.3467				
Kurtosis 3.78				
Coeff. of Variability 0.1430				
Minimum \$280,556				
Maximum \$1,173,835				
Range Width \$893,279				
Mean Std. Error \$960				
Forecast: Year 08 Cash Flow (cont'd)				
Percentiles:				
Forecast values				
0% \$280,556				
10% \$554,680				
20% \$592,301				
30% \$619,977				
40% \$645,124				
50% \$667,504				
60% \$690,351				
70% \$715,587				
80% \$748,178				
90% \$791,994				
100% \$1,173,835				
Cell: L47				

Forecast: Year 09 Cash Flow			Cell: M47
Summary:			
Entire range is from \$290,989 to \$1,248,610			
Base case is \$687,658			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,030			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$689,000
Median			\$684,461
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$103,044
Variance			\$10,617,980,280
Skewness			0.3703
Kurtosis			3.74
Coeff. of Variability			0.1496
Minimum			\$290,989
Maximum			\$1,248,610
Range Width			\$957,621
Mean Std. Error			\$1,030
Forecast: Year 09 Cash Flow (cont'd)			Cell: M47
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			\$290,989
10%			\$562,512
20%			\$604,639
30%			\$633,659
40%			\$659,379
50%			\$684,457
60%			\$708,990
70%			\$737,700
80%			\$769,758
90%			\$819,654
100%			\$1,248,610

Forecast: Year 10 Cash Flow						Cell: N47	
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$289,854 to \$1,281,806							
Base case is \$697,341							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,105							
<p>Year 10 Cash Flow</p> <p>Probability</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>\$440,000 \$550,000 \$660,000 \$770,000 \$880,000 \$990,000</p> <p>Not for Commercial Use</p>							
Statistics:							
				Forecast values			
Trials				10,000			
Mean				\$677,260			
Median				\$671,688			
Mode				---			
Standard Deviation				\$110,469			
Variance				\$12,203,302,462			
Skewness				0.3841			
Kurtosis				3.67			
Coeff. of Variability				0.1631			
Minimum				\$289,854			
Maximum				\$1,281,806			
Range Width				\$991,951			
Mean Std. Error				\$1,105			
Forecast: Year 10 Cash Flow (cont'd)							
Cell: N47							
Percentiles:							
				Forecast values			
0%				\$289,854			
10%				\$542,929			
20%				\$587,183			
30%				\$618,148			
40%				\$644,811			
50%				\$671,664			
60%				\$698,596			
70%				\$729,710			
80%				\$763,944			
90%				\$816,677			
100%				\$1,281,806			

Forecast: Year 11 Cash Flow				Cell: O47			
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$319,869 to \$1,317,610							
Base case is \$743,534							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,180							

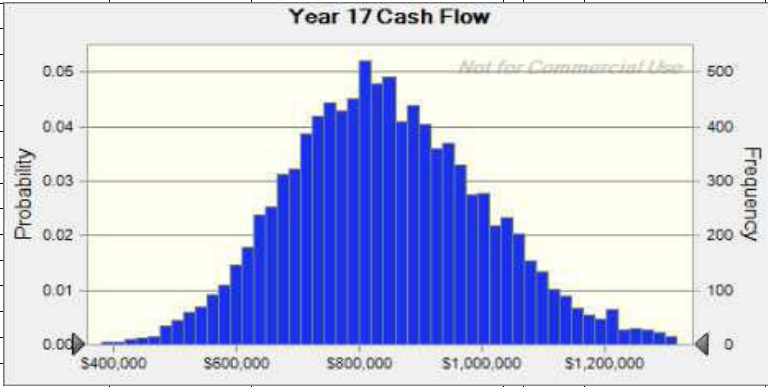
Forecast: Year 12 Cash Flow				Cell: P47	
Summary:					
Entire range is from \$305,382 to \$1,378,027					
Base case is \$766,792					
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,261					
					
Statistics:					
Trials		Forecast values			
Mean		10,000			
Median		\$744,938			
Mode		\$738,920			
Standard Deviation		---			
Variance		\$126,121			
Skewness		\$15,906,608,615			
Kurtosis		0.4093			
Coeff. of Variability		3.63			
Minimum		0.1693			
Maximum		\$305,382			
Range Width		\$1,378,027			
Mean Std. Error		\$1,072,646			
		\$1,261			
Forecast: Year 12 Cash Flow (cont'd)					
Cell: P47					
Percentiles:					
0%		Forecast values			
10%		\$305,382			
20%		\$590,706			
30%		\$640,459			
40%		\$677,541			
50%		\$707,033			
60%		\$738,893			
70%		\$769,459			
80%		\$802,123			
90%		\$845,964			
100%		\$906,480			
		\$1,378,027			

Forecast: Year 13 Cash Flow				Cell: Q47	
Summary:					
Entire range is from \$316,771 to \$1,436,154					
Base case is \$793,572					
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,341					
					
Statistics:					
Trials		Forecast values			
Mean		10,000			
Median		\$764,255			
Mode		\$756,675			
Standard Deviation		---			
Variance		\$134,068			
Skewness		\$17,974,148,916			
Kurtosis		0.4100			
Coeff. of Variability		3.55			
Minimum		0.1754			
Maximum		\$316,771			
Range Width		\$1,436,154			
Mean Std. Error		\$1,119,384			
		\$1,341			
Forecast: Year 13 Cash Flow (cont'd)					
Cell: Q47					
Percentiles:					
0%		Forecast values			
10%		\$316,771			
20%		\$600,072			
30%		\$654,161			
40%		\$691,323			
50%		\$723,942			
60%		\$756,632			
70%		\$789,369			
80%		\$825,396			
90%		\$871,468			
100%		\$937,082			
		\$1,436,154			

Forecast: Year 14 Cash Flow						Cell: R47	
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$297,381 to \$1,469,389							
Base case is \$786,837							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,419							
<p>The histogram displays the frequency of simulated Year 14 cash flows. The distribution is approximately normal, with most outcomes falling between \$600,000 and \$900,000. The peak frequency is around 500 occurrences at approximately \$750,000.</p>							
Statistics:							
Forecast values							
Trials 10,000							
Mean \$758,886							
Median \$750,777							
Mode ---							
Standard Deviation \$141,858							
Variance \$20,123,608,824							
Skewness 0.4206							
Kurtosis 3.56							
Coeff. of Variability 0.1869							
Minimum \$297,381							
Maximum \$1,469,389							
Range Width \$1,172,008							
Mean Std. Error \$1,419							
Forecast: Year 14 Cash Flow (cont'd)						Cell: R47	
Percentiles:							
Forecast values							
0% \$297,381							
10% \$586,284							
20% \$641,379							
30% \$680,864							
40% \$715,081							
50% \$750,757							
60% \$784,883							
70% \$824,670							
80% \$870,306							
90% \$941,497							
100% \$1,469,389							

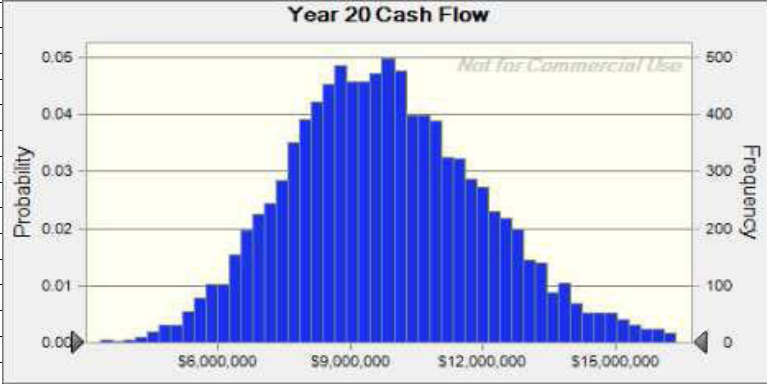
Forecast: Year 15 Cash Flow							Cell: S47
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$192,378 to \$1,416,194							
Base case is \$736,065							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,514							
Statistics:							
Trials	Forecast values						10,000
Mean							\$668,595
Median							\$659,698
Mode							---
Standard Deviation							\$151,391
Variance							\$22,919,254,318
Skewness							0.4199
Kurtosis							3.55
Coeff. of Variability							0.2264
Minimum							\$192,378
Maximum							\$1,416,194
Range Width							\$1,223,816
Mean Std. Error							\$1,514
Forecast: Year 15 Cash Flow (cont'd)							Cell: S47
Percentiles:							
0%	Forecast values						\$192,378
10%							\$483,633
20%							\$542,815
30%							\$585,033
40%							\$622,664
50%							\$659,689
60%							\$696,435
70%							\$738,562
80%							\$790,932
90%							\$861,897
100%							\$1,416,194

[illegible]

Forecast: Year 17 Cash Flow			Cell: U47
Summary:			
Entire range is from \$306,157 to \$1,685,760			
Base case is \$913,784			
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,677			
			
Statistics:			Forecast values
Trials			10,000
Mean			\$848,786
Median			\$837,244
Mode			---
Standard Deviation			\$167,664
Variance			\$28,111,122,980
Skewness			0.4351
Kurtosis			3.57
Coeff. of Variability			0.1975
Minimum			\$306,157
Maximum			\$1,685,760
Range Width			\$1,379,603
Mean Std. Error			\$1,677
Forecast: Year 17 Cash Flow (cont'd)			Cell: U47
Percentiles:			Forecast values
0%			\$306,157
10%			\$645,708
20%			\$710,148
30%			\$755,097
40%			\$798,451
50%			\$837,172
60%			\$879,510
70%			\$925,595
80%			\$983,435
90%			\$1,063,258
100%			\$1,685,760

Forecast: Year 18 Cash Flow				Cell: V47			
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$265,651 to \$1,792,735							
Base case is \$953,071							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,773							

Forecast: Year 19 Cash Flow				Cell: W47			
Summary:							
Entire range is from \$147,285 to \$1,921,854							
Base case is \$955,708							
After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$1,870							

Forecast: Year 20 Cash Flow				Cell: X47			
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Entire range is from \$1,098,885 to \$22,439,786</p> <p>Base case is \$10,852,584</p> <p>After 10,000 trials, the std. error of the mean is \$23,244</p>							
							
Statistics:				Forecast values			
Trials				10,000			
Mean				\$9,860,081			
Median				\$9,701,370			
Mode				---			
Standard Deviation				\$2,324,381			
Variance				\$5,402,747,305,058			
Skewness				0.4878			
Kurtosis				3.66			
Coeff. of Variability				0.2357			
Minimum				\$1,098,885			
Maximum				\$22,439,786			
Range Width				\$21,340,901			
Mean Std. Error				\$23,244			
Forecast: Year 20 Cash Flow (cont'd)				Cell: X47			
Percentiles:				Forecast values			
0%				\$1,098,885			
10%				\$7,043,313			
20%				\$7,933,037			
30%				\$8,556,137			
40%				\$9,132,464			
50%				\$9,701,253			
60%				\$10,245,851			
70%				\$10,907,533			
80%				\$11,713,685			
90%				\$12,832,031			
100%				\$22,439,786			
End of Forecasts							

The Patapsco
20 East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21230
Project Data and Assumptions

Jeffrey H. Ratnow
JHU 767.786.61
Spring 2010 Practicum

General

Project Name	20 East Fort Avenue Apartments
Address	20 East Fort Avenue
City	Baltimore
State	Maryland
Property Type	Multi Family
Property Size (Units)	28

Timing

Base Year Escalation Computations	1/1/2009
Analysis Start Date	Jan-2010
Analysis Duration (yrs)	20
Initial Absorption Rate	8 Units Per Month
Initial Absorption Rate	0.125 Months Per Unit
Vacancy for New Lease	0.5 Lognormal Distribution
Rounded Value of Vacancy for New Lease	1 Months Per Unit
Lease Term	12 Months
Renewal Probability	75%

Revenue

Item	Value	Unit of Measurement	CB - Input Factor Utilized for Escalation Distribution
Market Rent	\$	2,000 per month per unit	Rent Escalation
Parking	\$	150 per month per space	Rent Escalation

Basic Operating Expenses - Data From 2009 NAA Income & Expense Survey

Item	Value	Unit of Measurement	CB - Input Factor Utilized for Escalation Distribution
Salaries and Personnel	1,344.62	Per Unit	Labor Escalation
Insurance	201.75	Per Unit	Insurance Escalation
Taxes	871.69	Per Unit	Case Shiller
Utilities	628.45	Per Unit	Utilities Escalation
Management Fees	4.64%	Percent of EGR	N/A
Administrative	419.95	Per Unit	General Inflation
Marketing	170.54	Per Unit	Labor Escalation
Contract Services	450.07	Per Unit	General Inflation
Repair and Maintenance	525.20	Per Unit	Capital Escalation

Tenant Improvements - 2009 Costs	Value	Unit of Measurement	CB - Input Factor Utilized for Escalation Distribution
Renewal Tenant Preparation	\$	100.00 Per Unit	Capital Escalation
New Unit Preparation	\$	200.00 Per Unit	Capital Escalation

Leasing Commissions

Renewal Lease	1% Percent of Lease Value	N/A
New Lease	3% Percent of Lease Value	N/A

Capital Expenditures - 2009 Costs	Value	Unit of Measurement	Frequency of Occurrence
Roof	\$	86,000.00 Lump Sum	Every 20 Years
HVAC Equipment (No Ductwork)	\$	50,000.00 Lump Sum	Every 15 Years
Parking Lot	\$	15,000.00 Lump Sum	Every 10 Years
Unit Upgrade (Carpet, Appliances, Fixtures)	\$	10,000.00 Per Unit	Every 7 Years

Misc Losses

Collection Loss	0.53%
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DCF Variables

Discount Rate	12.00%
Exit Cap Rate	9.10%
Sales Costs	3.00%

Project Assumptions

Development Schedule

Development Start Date

1/1/2010

Task	Duration - Months	Edate Computation
<u>Design and Permitting</u>		
90% Design	6	7/1/2010
Building Permit - 1st Review	4	11/1/2010
Address Permit Comments	1	12/1/2010
Procure Final Permit Approval	2	2/1/2011
Subtotal	13	
<u>Construction Phase</u>		
Site Demolition	1	3/1/2011
Foundations/Utilities	2	5/1/2011
Superstructure	2	7/1/2011
MEP/Skin	3	10/1/2011
Finishes	3	1/1/2012
Punch Out	1	2/1/2012
Use and Occupancy Permit	1	3/1/2012
Subtotal	13	
Total Development Schedule	26	
BUILDING READY FOR OCCUPANCY		3/1/2012

Construction Cost Worksheet

5-Story Building Option
Construction Cost Derivation

20. E. Fort Ave. Area Computation	Square Feet
Garage	10,500
Floor 1	7,500
Floor 2	7,500
Floor 3	7,500
Floor 4	7,500
TOTAL	40,500

Source One - Project X Construction Bid

Anonymous Project Size 76,000 sf
 20 E. Fort Ave. Project Size 40,500 sf
 20 E. Fort Ave. Project Cost = Adjusted Project A Cost Per SF x 40,500 SF
 Project X - Irregularly Shaped and Complex To Construct
 Assume Cost Reduction for No Retail Space
 and for Rectuangular Constrction of 20 E.
 Fort. Ave.

30% Reduction

Item	Project A Total Bid	Price Adjustment to Match 20 E. Fort Ave. Features	Adjusted Project A Cost Per SF	20 E. Fort Ave. Project Cost
Concrete	581,966	581,966	5.36	217,089
Masonry	878,737	87,874	0.81	32,779
Metals	135,384	135,384	1.25	50,502
Rough Carpentry	615,964	615,964	5.67	229,771
Finish Carpentry	126,214	126,214	1.16	47,081
Waterproofing	72,593	72,593	0.67	27,079
Insulation	26,860	26,860	0.25	10,019
Roofing	161,583	161,583	1.49	60,275
Sheet Metal	3,920	3,920	0.04	1,462
Doors	130,334	130,334	1.20	48,618
Windows	52,192	52,192	0.48	19,469
Glass	59,940	59,940	0.55	22,359
Drywall	688,582	688,582	6.34	256,859
Tile Work	48,538	48,538	0.45	18,106
Resilient Flooring	180,457	180,457	1.66	67,315
Painting and Decorating	157,152	157,152	1.45	58,622
Specialties	56,348	56,348	0.52	21,019
Special Equipment	19,910	19,910	0.18	7,427
Cabinets	222,944	222,944	2.05	83,164
Appliances	142,058	142,058	1.31	52,991
Blinds and Shades, Artwork	21,899	21,899	0.20	8,169
Carpets	27,341	27,341	0.25	10,199
Special Construction	211,296	211,296	1.95	78,819
Elevators	112,613	112,613	1.04	42,008
Plumbing and Hot Water	442,099	442,099	4.07	164,915
Heat and Ventilation	394,939	394,939	3.64	147,323
Electrical	921,385	921,385	8.49	343,701
General Requirements	432,973	432,973	3.99	161,510
Builder's Overhead	152,769	152,769	1.41	56,987
Builder's Profit	320,451	320,451	2.95	119,537

Source 2 - 20 E. Fort Ave. Condominium Preconstruction Contractor 2006 Budget Pricing		
Item	2006 Cost	2009 Cost (7.7% Inflation - BLS)
Bond	43,000	46,440
Materials Lift	20,000	21,600
Storm Water Structure	50,000	54,000
Fire Pump & Controllers	45,000	48,600
Demolish existing structure (no hazmats)	66,250	71,550
Excavation/Utilities	75,000	81,000
Sidewalks and Entrances	19,500	21,060
Landscaping	5,000	5,400

Construction Cost Estimate Used For This Analysis	
Item	Cost
Bond	46,440
Materials Lift	21,600
Storm Water Structure	54,000
Fire Pump & Controllers	48,600
Demolish existing structure (no hazmats)	71,550
Excavation/Utilities	81,000
Sidewalks and Entrances	21,060
Landscaping	5,400
Concrete	217,089
Masonry	32,779
Metals	50,502
Rough Carpentry	229,771
Finish Carpentry	47,081
Waterproofing	27,079
Insulation	10,019
Roofing	60,275
Sheet Metal	1,462
Doors	48,618
Windows	19,469
Glass	22,359
Drywall	256,859
Tile Work	18,106
Resilient Flooring	67,315
Painting and Decorating	58,622
Specialties	21,019
Special Equipment	7,427
Cabinets	83,164
Appliances	52,991
Blinds and Shades, Artwork	8,169
Carpets	10,199
Special Construction	78,819
Elevators	42,008
Plumbing and Hot Water	164,915
Heat and Ventilation	147,323
Electrical	343,701
General Requirements	161,510
Builder's Overhead	56,987
Builder's Profit	119,537

Total

2,814,824

Project Size 40,500 SF

Development Costs	Category	Item	SF Cost	Cost
Acquisition		Property Purchase	N/A	1,400,000
		Acquisition Cost Total		1,400,000
Soft Costs	A&E and Testing	A&E (through concept)	\$0.56	22,680
		A&E	\$7.00	283,500
		Civil	\$2.00	81,000
		Geotechnical Studies	\$0.08	3,240
		Landscape Arch.	\$0.15	6,075
		Prints and Copies	\$0.15	6,075
		Model Furniture Staff and		
		Community Relations	\$0.10	4,050
		A&E Costs Total		406,620
	Other Professional Fees	Appraisals - land loans	\$0.11	4,455
		Marketing and Advertising	\$0.43	17,415
		Lender Third Party Costs (appraisal, Env., Market Studies, Cost Review, etc.)	\$0.24	9,720
		Borrower Legal	\$0.75	30,375
		Development Consultant/PM	\$2.50	101,250
		Bookkeeping/Accounting	\$0.10	4,050
		Professional Fees Total		167,265
	Other Financing/Soft Costs	Construction Loan Fee	\$0.98	39,690
		Financing Fee	\$0.63	25,515
		Loan application	\$0.40	16,200
		Interest, Insurance RE Taxes & Other Carry	Direct Input	150,000
		Other Soft Costs Total		231,405
Off-site & Other Costs		BGE/Verizon/Cable/Other Utilities' Fees	\$0.85	34,425
		Traffic Mitigation	\$0.35	14,175
		County Impact fees Permits and Inspections	\$0.86	34,830
		Developers Public Works	\$0.10	4,050
		Off Site & Other Subtotal		87,480
Building Construction		Construction Cost		2,814,824
		Construction Cost Total		2,814,824
Contingencies		Hard Cost Contingency	\$3.89	140,741
		Soft Cost Contingency	\$1.43	57,915
		Total Contingencies		198,656
Development Fee		Development Fee	\$1.95	78,975
		Development Reimbursables	\$0.06	2,430
		Total Development Fee		81,405
TOTAL				5,387,655

% Cost Expended			Cost		
2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
100%	0%	0%	1,400,000	-	-
75%	20%	5%	304,965	81,324	20,331
20%	30%	50%	33,453	50,180	83,633
15%	65%	20%	34,711	150,413	46,281
15%	55%	30%	13,122	48,114	26,244
0%	50%	50%	-	1,407,412	1,407,412
0%	10%	90%	-	19,866	178,791
25%	25%	50%	20,351	20,351	40,703
			1,806,602	1,777,659	1,803,393

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Unit Leasing Projections:

<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Commencement -</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Ending Period</u>	<u>Renew?</u>	<u>Pre-Leasing Rental Loss</u>	<u>Down Time</u>
1	1	12	12	0	1	1
2	14	12	25	0	1	1
3	27	12	38	0	1	1
4	40	12	51	0	1	1
5	53	12	64	0	1	1
6	66	12	77	0	1	1
7	79	12	90	0	1	1
8	92	12	103	0	1	1
9	105	12	116	0	1	1
10	118	12	129	0	1	1
11	131	12	142	0	1	1
12	144	12	155	0	1	1
13	157	12	168	0	1	1
14	170	12	181	1	1	1
15	182	12	193	1	0	1
16	194	12	205	0	0	1
17	207	12	218	1	1	1
18	219	12	230	1	0	1
19	231	12	242	0	0	1
20	244	12	252	1	1	1
21	252	12	252	1	0	1

Annual Unit Based Cash Flow Totals (Total of Monthly Computation)

	Rent	Parking	LC	Unit Prep
Year 1	21,855	-	262	108
Year 2	24,630	1,519	810	216
Year 3	25,301	1,898	835	237
Year 4	25,991	1,949	860	251
Year 5	26,699	2,002	886	256
Year 6	27,426	2,057	912	264
Year 7	28,173	2,113	939	280
Year 8	28,940	2,170	968	299
Year 9	29,727	2,229	997	296
Year 10	30,536	2,290	1,027	293
Year 11	31,367	2,352	-	-
Year 12	36,302	2,723	1,089	310
Year 13	34,275	2,571	1,122	310
Year 14	35,210	2,641	1,155	309
Year 15	36,170	2,713	1,190	341
Year 16	40,561	3,042	409	179
Year 17	41,778	3,133	421	187
Year 18	39,419	2,956	1,300	394
Year 19	44,214	3,316	446	198
Year 20	45,540	3,416	460	198
Year 21	42,959	3,222	1,421	421

20 East Fort Avenue Apartments

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[illegible]

UNIT CALCULATIONS

Unit Number	1	Unit Number	1
Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012	Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012
Months to Absorb Unit	0	Months to Absorb Unit	0
Start Date-->	Mar-2012	Start Date-->	Mar-2012
RENTAL REVENUES			
Year	2015	Year	2016
Month	Apr	Month	May
Analysis Period	36	Analysis Period	51
Lease Cycle	3	Lease Cycle	4
Lease Begins Period	27	Lease Begins Period	40
Lease Ends Period	38	Lease Ends Period	51
Lease Month Index	12	Lease Month Index	9
Status	Leased	Status	Leased
# Units Leased	1	# Units Leased	1
Monthly Property Portion Leased	0.30%	Monthly Property Portion Leased	0.30%
Rental Rates:		Rental Rates:	
Market	2388.10	Market	2459.74
Contract	2,318.54	Contract	2,459.74
Rental Revenue =	\$ 2,319	Rental Revenue =	\$ 2,460
OTHER REVENUES			
Parking		Parking	
Parking Revenue =	\$ 174	Parking Revenue =	\$ 184
Leasing Commissions:	\$ -	Leasing Commissions:	\$ -
Unit Preparations	\$ -	Unit Preparations	\$ -

UNIT CALCULATIONS

Unit Number	1	Unit Number	1
Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012	Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012
Months to Absorb Unit	0	Months to Absorb Unit	0
Start Date-->	Mar-2012	Start Date-->	Mar-2012
RENTAL REVENUES			
Year	2016	Year	2017
Month	Oct	Month	Nov
Analysis Period	56	Analysis Period	69
Lease Cycle	5	Lease Cycle	6
Lease Begins Period	53	Lease Begins Period	66
Lease Ends Period	64	Lease Ends Period	77
Lease Month Index	4	Lease Month Index	3
Status	Leased	Status	Leased
# Units Leased	1	# Units Leased	1
Monthly Property Portion Leased	0.30%	Monthly Property Portion Leased	0.30%
Rental Rates:		Rental Rates:	
Market	2459.74	Market	2533.53
Contract	2,459.74	Contract	2,533.53
Rental Revenue =	\$ 2,460	Rental Revenue =	\$ 2,534
OTHER REVENUES			
Parking		Parking	
Parking Revenue =	\$ 184	Parking Revenue =	\$ 190
Leasing Commissions:	\$ -	Leasing Commissions:	\$ -
Unit Preparations	\$ -	Unit Preparations	\$ -

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit	Start Date----
1	Mar-2012	0	Mar-2012
0	Mar-2012	1	Mar-2012

OTHER REVENUES

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit
1	Mar-2012	0
0	Mar-2012	Start Date-->

OTHER REVENUES

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit	Start Date-->
1	Mar-2012	0	Mar-2012

UNIT CALCULATIONS

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit
1	Mar-2012	0
0	Mar-2012	1

[illegible]

Unit Number	1
Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012
Months to Absorb Unit	0
Start Date----	Mar-2012

OTHER REVENUES

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit
1	Mar-2012	0
0	Mar-2012	1

OTHER REVENUES

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit	Start Date-->
1	Mar-2012	0	Mar-2012

OTHER REVENUES

Unit Number	Analysis Start Date	Months to Absorb Unit	Start Date-->
1	Mar-2012		
0	Mar-2012		

Unit Preparations

UNIT CALCULATIONS

Unit Number	1	Analysis Start Date	Mar-2012	Months to Absorb Unit	0	Start Date-->	Mar-2012
RENTAL REVENUES							
	Year	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2031
	Month	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	Analysis Period	218	219	220	221	222	223
Leasing:	Lease Cycle	17	18	18	18	18	19
	Lease Begins Period	207	219	219	219	219	231
	Lease Ends Period	218	230	230	230	230	242
	Lease Month Index	12	1	2	3	4	5
	Status	Leased	Renewal	Leased	Leased	Leased	Leased
	# Units Leased	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Monthly Property Portion Leased	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Rental Rates:	Market	3720.59	3720.59	3720.59	3720.59	3832.21	3832.21
	Contract	3,612.22	3,720.59	3,720.59	3,720.59	3,832.21	3,832.21
Rental Revenue =		\$ 3,612	\$ 3,721	\$ 3,721	\$ 3,721	\$ 3,832	\$ 3,832
OTHER REVENUES							
Parking	Market	279.05	279.05	279.05	279.05	287.42	287.42
Parking Revenue =		\$ 271	\$ 279	\$ 279	\$ 279	\$ 287	\$ 287
Leasing Commissions:		\$ -	\$ 446	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 460	\$ -
Unit Preparations		\$ -	\$ 198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 198	\$ -

BALTIMORE-TOWSON, MD METROPOLITAN AREA MARKET RENT PROPERTIES									
OPERATING INCOME & EXPENSE DATA									
INDIVIDUAL METERED PROPERTIES									
	Total			Garden			Mid & Hi Rise		
Number of Properties		63			31			32	
Number of Units		12,803			8,601			4,202	
Avg. No. of Units/Property		203			277			131	
Avg. No. of Square Feet/Unit		916			986			780	
Turnover rate in %		30%			34%			24%	
	-\$ Per	-\$ Per	-% of	-\$ Per	-\$ Per	-% of	\$ Per	\$ Per	% of
	-Unit	-Sq. Ft.	-GPR	-Unit	-Sq. Ft.	-GPR	Unit	Sq. Ft.	GPR
Revenues									
Gross Potential Rent	13,694	14.95	100.0%	14,327	14.53	100.0%	12,400	15.91	100.0%
Rent Revenue Collected	12,537	13.68	91.6%	13,127	13.31	91.6%	11,331	14.54	91.4%
Losses to Vacancy	784	0.86	5.7%	756	0.77	5.3%	842	1.08	6.8%
Collection Losses	90	0.10	0.7%	103	0.10	0.7%	65	0.08	0.5%
Losses to Concessions	282	0.31	2.1%	341	0.35	2.4%	162	0.21	1.3%
Other Revenue	918	1.00	6.7%	1,121	1.14	7.8%	502	0.64	4.1%
Total Revenue	13,456	14.69	98.3%	14,248	14.45	99.5%	11,834	15.18	95.4%
Operating Expenses									
Salaries and Personnel	1,242	1.36	9.1%	1,192	1.21	8.3%	1,345	1.72	10.8%
Insurance	221	0.24	1.6%	230	0.23	1.6%	202	0.26	1.6%
Taxes	1,141	1.25	8.3%	1,273	1.29	8.9%	872	1.12	7.0%
Utilities	493	0.54	3.6%	426	0.43	3.0%	628	0.81	5.1%
Management Fees	479	0.52	3.5%	432	0.44	3.0%	575	0.74	4.6%
Administrative	311	0.34	2.3%	257	0.26	1.8%	420	0.54	3.4%
Marketing	179	0.20	1.3%	183	0.19	1.3%	171	0.22	1.4%
Contract Services	478	0.52	3.5%	491	0.50	3.4%	450	0.58	3.6%
Repair and Maintenance	581	0.63	4.2%	608	0.62	4.2%	525	0.67	4.2%
Total Operating Expenses	5,124	5.59	37.4%	5,092	5.16	35.5%	5,188	6.65	41.8%
Net Operating Income	8,332	9.09	60.8%	9,156	9.28	63.9%	6,646	8.53	53.6%
Capital Expenditures	1,034	1.13	7.6%	1,199	1.22	8.4%	673	0.86	5.4%
MASTER METERED PROPERTIES									
	Total			Garden			Mid & Hi Rise		
Number of Properties		12			7			5	
Number of Units		3,109			1,593			1,516	
Avg. No. of Units/Property		259			228			303	
Avg. No. of Square Feet/Unit		749			942			546	
Turnover rate in %		40%			39%			45%	
	-\$ Per	-\$ Per	-% of	-\$ Per	-\$ Per	-% of	\$ Per	\$ Per	% of
	-Unit	-Sq. Ft.	-GPR	-Unit	-Sq. Ft.	-GPR	Unit	Sq. Ft.	GPR
Revenues									
Gross Potential Rent	12,418	16.59	100.0%	13,253	14.07	100.0%	11,541	21.15	100.0%
Rent Revenue Collected	11,242	15.01	90.5%	12,126	12.87	91.5%	10,313	18.90	89.4%
Losses to Vacancy	746	1.00	6.0%	780	0.83	5.9%	710	1.30	6.2%
Collection Losses	265	0.35	2.1%	266	0.28	2.0%	263	0.48	2.3%
Losses to Concessions	165	0.22	1.3%	80	0.08	0.6%	255	0.47	2.2%
Other Revenue	876	1.17	7.1%	921	0.98	6.9%	829	1.52	7.2%
Total Revenue	12,118	16.18	97.6%	13,047	13.85	98.4%	11,142	20.42	96.5%
Operating Expenses									
Salaries and Personnel	1,237	1.65	10.0%	1,431	1.52	10.8%	1,032	1.89	8.9%
Insurance	221	0.30	1.8%	298	0.32	2.2%	141	0.26	1.2%
Taxes	1,012	1.35	8.2%	821	0.87	6.2%	1,214	2.22	10.5%
Utilities	1,572	2.10	12.7%	1,852	1.97	14.0%	1,278	2.34	11.1%
Management Fees	541	0.72	4.4%	582	0.62	4.4%	497	0.91	4.3%
Administrative	377	0.50	3.0%	373	0.40	2.8%	381	0.70	3.3%
Marketing	144	0.19	1.2%	151	0.16	1.1%	137	0.25	1.2%
Contract Services	571	0.76	4.6%	454	0.48	3.4%	694	1.27	6.0%
Repair and Maintenance	793	1.06	6.4%	918	0.97	6.9%	661	1.21	5.7%
Total Operating Expenses	6,467	8.64	52.1%	6,879	7.30	51.9%	6,034	11.06	52.3%
Net Operating Income	5,651	7.55	45.5%	6,168	6.55	46.5%	5,108	9.36	44.3%
Capital Expenditures	556	0.74	4.5%	761	0.81	5.7%	340	0.62	3.0%
Source : National Apartment Association 2009 Survey of Operating Income & Expenses in Rental Apartment Communities									
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Factor	General Inflation		
Proxy	Materials and components for construction		
Source	BLS		
Records	Monthly, 1986 - 2009		
			%
	Year	Raw	Change
	1986	99.57	
	1987	101.50	1.94
	1988	106.10	4.53
	1989	111.00	4.62
	1990	113.40	2.16
	1991	114.80	1.23
	1992	116.70	1.66
	1993	121.40	4.03
	1994	125.00	2.97
	1995	129.10	3.28
	1996	131.20	1.63
	1997	133.80	1.98
	1998	133.50	-0.22
	1999	136.10	1.95
	2000	138.90	2.06
	2001	139.10	0.14
	2002	138.30	-0.58
	2003	140.80	1.81
	2004	151.80	7.81
	2005	163.70	7.84
	2006	175.40	7.15
	2007	181.40	3.42
	2008	196.20	8.16
	2009	188.50	-3.92

Factor	Labor Escalation		
Proxy	8400 Business Sector Unit Labor Costs		
Source	BLS		
Records	Monthly, 1947 - 2009		
	%		
Year	Change		
1947			
1948	3.63		
1949	-0.90		
1950	-1.10		
1951	6.21		
1952	3.21		
1953	2.68		
1954	1.00		
1955	-1.61		
1956	6.51		
1957	3.22		
1958	1.58		
1959	0.21		
1960	2.39		
1961	0.37		
1962	-0.15		
1963	-0.34		
1964	0.41		
1965	0.17		
1966	2.57		
1967	3.41		
1968	4.52		
1969	6.45		
1970	5.57		
1971	2.06		
1972	3.01		
1973	5.21		
1974	11.50		
1975	6.46		
1976	5.28		
1977	6.19		
1978	7.45		
1979	9.64		
1980	10.93		
1981	7.25		
1982	8.08		
1983	0.54		
1984	1.51		
1985	2.36		
1986	2.16		

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
1/1/1988	12.15	
2/1/1988	11.64	
3/1/1988	11.35	
4/1/1988	10.96	
5/1/1988	10.56	
6/1/1988	10.57	
7/1/1988	10.76	
8/1/1988	10.92	
9/1/1988	10.93	
10/1/1988	10.77	
11/1/1988	10.78	
12/1/1988	10.48	
1/1/1989	10.70	
2/1/1989	10.72	
3/1/1989	11.25	
4/1/1989	11.42	
5/1/1989	11.09	
6/1/1989	10.34	
7/1/1989	9.16	
8/1/1989	8.43	
9/1/1989	7.66	
10/1/1989	7.20	
11/1/1989	6.66	
12/1/1989	6.15	
1/1/1990	5.51	
2/1/1990	4.84	
3/1/1990	3.67	
4/1/1990	2.78	
5/1/1990	1.85	
6/1/1990	1.17	
7/1/1990	0.54	
8/1/1990	(0.27)	
9/1/1990	(1.05)	
10/1/1990	(1.94)	
11/1/1990	(2.84)	
12/1/1990	(3.61)	
1/1/1991	(4.57)	
2/1/1991	(5.33)	
3/1/1991	(6.12)	
4/1/1991	(6.33)	

Rent Escalation		
CPI - Rent of primary residence		
BLS		
Annual, 1914-2009		
	Annual	
Year	% Change	
1914	-	
1915	0.48	
1916	0.95	
1917	(0.47)	
1918	1.42	
1919	8.37	
1920	17.60	
1921	14.96	
1922	2.86	
1923	2.47	
1924	3.61	
1925	0.58	
1926	(1.16)	
1927	(1.46)	
1928	(2.37)	
1929	(2.43)	
1930	(2.80)	
1931	(5.13)	
1932	(10.47)	
1933	(13.58)	
1934	(6.55)	
1935	-	
1936	2.34	
1937	4.57	
1938	3.49	
1939	-	
1940	-	
1941	2.11	
1942	2.07	
1943	-	
1944	0.40	
1945	-	
1946	0.81	
1947	3.20	
1948	6.59	
1949	4.36	
1950	3.48	
1951	4.04	
1952	4.21	
1953	5.28	

Insurance Escalation	
CPI - Tenants' and household insurance	
BLS	
Annual, 2000-2009	
	%
Year	Change
1999	1.50
2000	2.37
2001	2.41
2002	2.35
2003	5.61
2004	1.22
2005	1.20
2006	(0.94)
2007	0.43
2008	1.57
2009	2.22
Mean	1.815
Stdv	1.6

Capital Escalation	
PPI - Maint & Repairs	
BLS	
Annual, 1988-2008	
	%
Year	Change
1988	4.6
1989	4.6
1990	2.4
1991	1.3
1992	1.0
1993	2.8
1994	2.4
1995	3.9
1996	1.7
1997	1.7
1998	-0.2
1999	1.5
2000	2.9
2001	0.4
2002	-0.4
2003	1.9
2004	8.4
2005	8.7
2006	8.0
2007	3.8
2008	9.7

Utilities Escalation	
CPI - Gas (piped) and electricity	
BLS	
Annual, 1936-2009	
	%
Year	Change
1936	(1.96)
1937	(2.00)
1938	-
1939	-
1940	(1.02)
1941	(0.52)
1942	(0.52)
1943	(0.52)
1944	(0.52)
1945	(1.05)
1946	(2.66)
1947	(0.55)
1948	2.75
1949	2.67
1950	-
1951	0.52
1952	1.04
1953	2.05
1954	1.51
1955	2.48
1956	0.97
1957	0.96
1958	3.79
1959	2.28
1960	4.02
1961	0.86
1962	-
1963	-
1964	-
1965	-
1966	0.43
1967	0.42
1968	0.84
1969	1.67
1970	4.53
1971	6.69
1972	5.17
1973	4.91
1974	15.38
1975	16.23

Utilities Escalation		
CPI - Gas (piped) and electricity		
BLS		
Annual, 1936-2009		
	%	
Year	Change	
1976	11.47	
1977	12.98	
1978	8.91	
1979	10.91	
1980	17.05	
1981	14.71	
1982	13.80	
1983	8.91	
1984	3.84	
1985	1.61	
1986	(1.31)	
1987	(1.80)	
1988	0.77	
1989	2.77	
1990	1.67	
1991	3.02	
1992	1.95	
1993	3.22	
1994	0.59	
1995	-	
1996	2.43	
1997	2.46	
1998	(3.12)	
1999	(0.25)	
2000	5.87	
2001	11.25	
2002	(5.62)	
2003	7.89	
2004	3.86	
2005	10.56	
2006	9.37	
2007	2.29	
2008	8.56	
2009	(4.28)	

Rent Escalation		
CPI - Rent of primary residence		
BLS		
Annual, 1914-2009		
	Annual	
Year	% Change	
1954	3.54	
1955	1.42	
1956	1.97	
1957	1.93	
1958	1.62	
1959	1.60	
1960	1.31	
1961	1.29	
1962	1.28	
1963	1.01	
1964	1.00	
1965	0.99	
1966	1.47	
1967	1.69	
1968	2.61	
1969	3.23	
1970	4.03	
1971	4.73	
1972	3.49	
1973	4.17	
1974	5.14	
1975	5.07	
1976	5.34	
1977	6.06	
1978	6.94	
1979	7.22	
1980	8.88	
1981	8.65	
1982	7.62	
1983	5.81	
1984	5.19	
1985	6.17	
1986	5.81	
1987	4.06	
1988	3.82	
1989	3.91	
1990	4.22	
1991	3.54	
1992	2.51	
1993	2.31	
1994	2.46	

Rent Escalation		
CPI - Rent of primary residence		
BLS		
Annual, 1914-2009		
	Annual	
Year	% Change	
1995	2.47	
1996	2.66	
1997	2.90	
1998	3.24	
1999	3.14	
2000	3.61	
2001	4.46	
2002	3.96	
2003	2.90	
2004	2.68	
2005	2.99	
2006	3.59	
2007	4.26	
2008	3.66	
2009	2.28	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
5/1/1991	(5.73)	
6/1/1991	(5.07)	
7/1/1991	(4.25)	
8/1/1991	(3.58)	
9/1/1991	(3.08)	
10/1/1991	(2.67)	
11/1/1991	(2.22)	
12/1/1991	(1.75)	
1/1/1992	(1.01)	
2/1/1992	(0.33)	
3/1/1992	0.40	
4/1/1992	0.65	
5/1/1992	0.40	
6/1/1992	(0.10)	
7/1/1992	(0.84)	
8/1/1992	(1.19)	
9/1/1992	(1.42)	
10/1/1992	(1.56)	
11/1/1992	(1.56)	
12/1/1992	(1.68)	
1/1/1993	(1.52)	
2/1/1993	(1.59)	
3/1/1993	(1.81)	
4/1/1993	(1.98)	
5/1/1993	(2.04)	
6/1/1993	(1.83)	
7/1/1993	(1.72)	
8/1/1993	(1.80)	
9/1/1993	(1.66)	
10/1/1993	(1.59)	
11/1/1993	(1.39)	
12/1/1993	(1.26)	
1/1/1994	(1.11)	
2/1/1994	(0.85)	
3/1/1994	(0.24)	
4/1/1994	0.26	
5/1/1994	0.59	
6/1/1994	0.69	
7/1/1994	1.03	
8/1/1994	1.37	
9/1/1994	1.44	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
10/1/1994	1.68	
11/1/1994	1.59	
12/1/1994	1.69	
1/1/1995	1.47	
2/1/1995	1.34	
3/1/1995	0.86	
4/1/1995	0.43	
5/1/1995	0.14	
6/1/1995	(0.13)	
7/1/1995	(0.18)	
8/1/1995	(0.22)	
9/1/1995	(0.18)	
10/1/1995	(0.31)	
11/1/1995	(0.36)	
12/1/1995	(0.40)	
1/1/1996	(0.34)	
2/1/1996	(0.26)	
3/1/1996	0.14	
4/1/1996	0.63	
5/1/1996	0.95	
6/1/1996	1.09	
7/1/1996	1.09	
8/1/1996	1.15	
9/1/1996	1.21	
10/1/1996	1.42	
11/1/1996	1.66	
12/1/1996	1.88	
1/1/1997	1.99	
2/1/1997	2.01	
3/1/1997	2.35	
4/1/1997	2.50	
5/1/1997	2.70	
6/1/1997	3.18	
7/1/1997	3.53	
8/1/1997	3.89	
9/1/1997	4.08	
10/1/1997	4.43	
11/1/1997	4.79	
12/1/1997	5.36	
1/1/1998	5.92	
2/1/1998	6.60	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
3/1/1998	7.13	
4/1/1998	7.53	
5/1/1998	8.00	
6/1/1998	8.45	
7/1/1998	9.00	
8/1/1998	9.34	
9/1/1998	9.82	
10/1/1998	9.74	
11/1/1998	9.49	
12/1/1998	9.12	
1/1/1999	8.90	
2/1/1999	8.84	
3/1/1999	8.87	
4/1/1999	9.28	
5/1/1999	9.23	
6/1/1999	9.27	
7/1/1999	9.24	
8/1/1999	9.32	
9/1/1999	9.39	
10/1/1999	9.67	
11/1/1999	10.23	
12/1/1999	10.79	
1/1/2000	11.04	
2/1/2000	11.42	
3/1/2000	11.97	
4/1/2000	12.38	
5/1/2000	13.12	
6/1/2000	13.39	
7/1/2000	13.23	
8/1/2000	13.11	
9/1/2000	13.17	
10/1/2000	13.47	
11/1/2000	13.81	
12/1/2000	14.12	
1/1/2001	14.58	
2/1/2001	14.52	
3/1/2001	14.13	
4/1/2001	13.39	
5/1/2001	12.23	
6/1/2001	11.31	
7/1/2001	11.00	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
8/1/2001	10.83	
9/1/2001	10.81	
10/1/2001	10.48	
11/1/2001	9.93	
12/1/2001	8.88	
1/1/2002	8.16	
2/1/2002	7.80	
3/1/2002	7.91	
4/1/2002	8.49	
5/1/2002	9.58	
6/1/2002	10.61	
7/1/2002	11.59	
8/1/2002	12.34	
9/1/2002	12.80	
10/1/2002	13.49	
11/1/2002	14.12	
12/1/2002	15.00	
1/1/2003	15.27	
2/1/2003	15.38	
3/1/2003	15.03	
4/1/2003	14.46	
5/1/2003	13.69	
6/1/2003	12.76	
7/1/2003	12.30	
8/1/2003	12.09	
9/1/2003	12.37	
10/1/2003	12.55	
11/1/2003	12.95	
12/1/2003	13.43	
1/1/2004	14.03	
2/1/2004	14.79	
3/1/2004	15.93	
4/1/2004	17.16	
5/1/2004	18.40	
6/1/2004	19.87	
7/1/2004	20.47	
8/1/2004	20.40	
9/1/2004	19.99	
10/1/2004	19.62	
11/1/2004	19.14	
12/1/2004	18.70	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
1/1/2005	18.69	
2/1/2005	18.84	
3/1/2005	18.64	
4/1/2005	18.03	
5/1/2005	17.29	
6/1/2005	16.39	
7/1/2005	15.85	
8/1/2005	15.78	
9/1/2005	15.98	
10/1/2005	16.13	
11/1/2005	16.17	
12/1/2005	15.93	
1/1/2006	15.06	
2/1/2006	14.05	
3/1/2006	12.32	
4/1/2006	11.10	
5/1/2006	9.83	
6/1/2006	8.35	
7/1/2006	6.86	
8/1/2006	5.33	
9/1/2006	3.84	
10/1/2006	2.59	
11/1/2006	1.42	
12/1/2006	0.22	
1/1/2007	(0.52)	
2/1/2007	(1.31)	
3/1/2007	(1.82)	
4/1/2007	(2.69)	
5/1/2007	(3.39)	
6/1/2007	(3.94)	
7/1/2007	(4.36)	
8/1/2007	(4.84)	
9/1/2007	(5.50)	
10/1/2007	(6.67)	
11/1/2007	(8.34)	
12/1/2007	(9.77)	
1/1/2008	(11.40)	
2/1/2008	(13.54)	
3/1/2008	(15.27)	
4/1/2008	(16.25)	
5/1/2008	(16.85)	

Property Taxes Escalation		
Tax Rate % Increase		
Composite 10		
Annual, 1988-2009		
	Annual	
Amonth	% Change	
6/1/2008	(16.95)	
7/1/2008	(17.40)	
8/1/2008	(17.67)	
9/1/2008	(18.51)	
10/1/2008	(19.11)	
11/1/2008	(19.15)	
12/1/2008	(19.23)	
1/1/2009	(19.44)	
2/1/2009	(18.88)	
3/1/2009	(18.62)	
4/1/2009	(17.96)	
5/1/2009	(16.73)	
6/1/2009	(15.05)	
7/1/2009	(12.69)	
8/1/2009	(10.51)	
9/1/2009	(8.35)	
10/1/2009	(6.39)	
11/1/2009	(4.50)	

Factor	Labor Escalation	
Proxy	8400 Business Sector Unit Labor Costs	
Source	BLS	
Records	Monthly, 1947 - 2009	
	%	
Year	Change	
1987	3.32	
1988	3.67	
1989	1.61	
1990	4.20	
1991	3.54	
1992	1.06	
1993	1.73	
1994	0.61	
1995	2.01	
1996	0.46	
1997	1.46	
1998	3.02	
1999	0.95	
2000	3.74	
2001	1.66	
2002	-1.35	
2003	0.94	
2004	0.55	
2005	2.23	
2006	2.83	
2007	2.36	
2008	0.84	
2009	-1.82	
1998	-3.21	
1999	-1.74	
2000	3.04	
2001	17.87	
2002	-8.14	
2003	9.39	
2004	1.59	
2005	8.11	
2006	12.67	
2007	3.32	
2008	8.80	
2009	-5.66	

Absorption Rate	
Created by Author	
<u>Months</u>	<u>% Prob</u>
0	0%
1	0%
2	2%
3	2%
4	2%
5	2%
6	5%
7	2%
8	10%
9	40%
10	15%
11	10%
12	10%
Total	100%

Appendix B - Market Study Data



COMMUNITY STATISTICAL AREA PROFILE

Canton
CSA #5

VITAL SIGNS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA¹

DEMOGRAPHICS		HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Total Population	7,010	Racial Diversity Index	15.92%	% Pop. Ages 25-64 w/ H.S. Diploma ONLY	16.23%
Male	3,464	Economic Diversity Index	76.80%	% of Population Ages 25-64 w/ Some College	66.92%
Female	3,546			% of Population Ages 16-64 That Is Employed	69.14%
% Black	2.37%			% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Unemployed	4.61%
% White	89.63%	CHILDREN FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING		% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Not in Labor Force	26.25%
% Native American	0.68%	Median Household Income	\$40,235	Official Unemployment Rate	6.25%
% Asian	1.30%	% Hshlds Earning \$0-\$25,000	32.80%		
% Pacific Islander	0.04%	% Hshlds Earning \$25,000-\$40,000	16.90%		
% 2 or More Races	1.84%	% Hshlds Earning \$40,000-\$60,000	18.60%		
% Other	0.20%	% Hshlds Earning \$60,000-\$75,000	8.50%		
% Hispanic	3.94%	% Hshlds Earning \$75,000+	23.20%		
% 0 to 17	10.54%				
% 18 to 24	7.80%	%Earning Below Self Sufficiency Standard:			
% 25 to 44	41.65%	Married Couple Families w/ 1-5 Children	42.11%	Using Public Transit to Get to Work	11.67%
% 45 to 64	21.94%	'Other' Families w/ 1-5 Children	94.87%	Walking or Biking to Get to Work	8.57%
% 65+	18.06%			Using a mode of transportation other than car	20.24%
Households	3,732			Travel time to work (minutes)	
Total Families with Related Children	437			0-14	23.18%
% Hshlds w/Related Children under 18	11.71%	EDUCATION AND YOUTH		15-29	41.16%
Avg Hshld Size	1.84	(Percent of Population Ages 16-19)		30-44	24.49%
		Working and/ or in School	58.87%	45+	11.17%

¹ Data is from 2000 US Census

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Total Residential Properties	3,479	3,962	4,334	24.58								
Residential Properties w/ a Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	8.91	12.34	6.16	-2.75	Median Sale Price for Residential Properties	\$162,000	\$194,000	\$226,900	\$271,075	\$290,000	\$299,000	84.57
Residential Properties that are vacant at year's end	1.98	1.39	0.83	-1.49	Housing Units Sold	326	326	347	354	311	331	1.53
Median Number of Days on the market	43	92	101	135								
Owner Occupancy Rate	67.04	59.79	67.79	0.75								
Number of Evictions per 1,000 people	3.14	2.28	1.57	-50.00	Affordability Index						Rent	Mortgage
Rate of properties under Mortgage Foreclosure	1.18	0.68	2.01	0.83							36.33	29.87

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CHILDREN AND FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL BEING

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2006	2007	Change
Domestic Violence Rate	23.50	29.96	13.41	-10.09	Teen Birth Rate	46.30	8.55	17.09	-29.21
Juvenile Arrest Rate	37.25	146.13	80.23	42.98	% of births delivered at term (37-42 weeks)	83.33	94.57	92.00	8.67
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Violent Offenses	8.60	51.58	28.65	20.05	% of Births w/ Satisfactory Birth Weight	86.36	97.83	95.00	8.64
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Drug Related Offenses	0.00	17.19	5.73	5.73	% if Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	89.39	91.30	87.00	-2.39
% of all Juvenile Arrests where Juvenile has had at least one prior offense	53.85	60.78	53.57	-0.28					
Crime Rate	88.30	80.60	89.16	0.86					
Violent Crime Rate	13.12	10.84	11.98	-1.14					

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2007
Commercial Properties w/ Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	6.95	22.62	17.18	10.23	Total businesses as of the 4th quarter of year*	337
% Vacancy Among Commercial Properties	1.34	1.36	2.20	0.87	Total retail sales \$ in thousands *	\$68,287
Total Commercial Properties	748	221	227	-229.52	Businesses with under 50 employees	226
					Businesses with 50-100 employees	3
					Total employees	2,764
					*Years prior to 2007 have been reported at the zip code level rather than CSA	

SANITATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys	7.56	26.30	34.10	42.90	58.06	54.35	46.79	Rate of Abandoned Vehicle Incidents	46.65	54.50	46.70	50.40	54.21	50.64	3.99
Rate of Clogged Storm Drains	7.42	6.10	4.00	5.30	11.70	9.84	2.43	Rate of Rat Incidents	8.84	8	9	9.6	8.56	7.70	-1.14

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSIT

	2001	Citywide Data	2006	2007
% Tree Canopy Coverage (%)	3.50%	Number of Days with a Good Air Quality Index	242	230
		Number of Days with a Moderate Air Quality Index	84	81
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index for Sensitive Groups	30	48
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index	9	6
		Number of Code Red Days	9	4
		Number of Days with temperatures above 90 degrees	39	45
		Number of potential hazardous waste sites	90	53

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EDUCATION AND YOUTH

M.S.A. SCHOOL TEST SCORES																	
	2005-2006				Total	2006-2007				Total	Change						
	Total	MATH		READING		Total	MATH		READING		Total	MATH		READING			
		P/A	B	P/A			B	P/A	B			P/A	B	P/A	B	P/A	B
3rd Grade	22	62.50	37.50	75.00	25.00	18	43.75	56.25	75.00	25.00	-18.18	-18.75	18.75	0.00	0.00		
5th Grade	14	40.00	60.00	80.00	20.00	14	46.15	53.85	83.33	16.67	0.00	6.15	-6.15	3.33	-3.33		
8th Grade	12	0.00	100.00	33.33	66.67	18	43.75	56.25	50.00	50.00	50.00	43.75	-43.75	16.67	-16.67		
B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced																	

B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced

H.S.A. TEST SCORES

2006-2007				
	English	Biology	Government	Algebra
% of Students Passing	80.00%	50.00%	71.43%	20.00%

HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

				ENROLLMENT				
	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	Number of Students Enrolled in Public School			% of students absent 20 or more days	
				2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	2005-2006	2006-2007
Dropout Rate	9.80	2.04	-7.76	1st-5th Grade	92	91	23.91	4.40
Completion Rate	25.00	80.00	55.00	6th-8th Grade	53	48	20.75	18.75
				9th-12th Grade	51	49		

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

	2008		2002 General Election	2004 General Election	2006 General Election	Change
Neighborhood Associations	5	% of Population Ages 18+ Who are	62.83%	72.99%	87.15%	24.32%
CDCs	0	registered to vote				
"Umbrella" Organizations	1	% of Population Ages 18+ Who	35.39%	51.16%	38.19%	2.80%
Parks and environmental stewardship groups	0	Voted				
Healthy Neighborhood Initiative program*	no	% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	38.23%	50.72%	126.47%	88.24%
CHAP Properties*	2	Registered to Vote				
		% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	16.25%	39.53%	22.63%	6.38%
*2007 Data		Voted				



COMMUNITY STATISTICAL AREA PROFILE

Fells Point
CSA #16

VITAL SIGNS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA¹

DEMOGRAPHICS		HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Total Population	8,569	Racial Diversity Index	45.53%	% Pop. Ages 25-64 w/ H.S. Diploma ONLY	16.86%
Male	4,513	Economic Diversity Index	78.51%	% of Population Ages 25-64 w/ Some College	63.67%
Female	4,056			% of Population Ages 16-64 That Is Employed	72.65%
% Black	9.60%			% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Unemployed	4.25%
% White	68.89%	CHILDREN FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING		% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Not in Labor Force	22.67%
% Native American	1.09%	Median Household Income	\$41,898	Official Unemployment Rate	5.50%
% Asian	2.10%	% Hshlds Earning \$0-\$25,000	28.30%		
% Pacific Islander	0.04%	% Hshlds Earning \$25,000-\$40,000	19.20%		
% 2 or More Races	2.46%	% Hshlds Earning \$40,000-\$60,000	21.20%		
% Other	0.43%	% Hshlds Earning \$60,000-\$75,000	11.20%		
% Hispanic	15.39%	% Hshlds Earning \$75,000+	20.00%		
% 0 to 17	13.60%				
% 18 to 24	12.13%	<u>% Earning Below Self Sufficiency Standard:</u>			
% 25 to 44	42.91%	Married Couple Families w/ 1-5 Children	31.08%	Using Public Transit to Get to Work	14.05%
% 45 to 64	20.18%	'Other' Families w/ 1-5 Children	72.06%	Walking or Biking to Get to Work	13.98%
% 65+	11.19%			Using a mode of transportation other than car	28.03%
Households	4,242			Travel time to work (minutes)	
Total Families with Related Children	649	EDUCATION AND YOUTH		0-14	28.78%
% Hshlds w/Related Children under 18	15.30%	(% of Population Ages 16-19)		15-29	35.53%
Avg Hshld Size	2.06	Working and/ or in School	83.12%	30-44	20.53%
				45+	15.16%

¹ Data is from 2000 US Census

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Total Residential Properties	3,120	4,025	3,981	27.60	Median Sale Price for Residential Properties	\$125,000	\$145,200	\$190,000	\$265,000	\$235,000	\$287,750	130.20
Residential Properties w/ a Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	8.62	12.27	7.18	-1.44	Housing Units Sold	204	237	293	305	336	264	29.41
Residential Properties that are vacant at year's end	3.56	2.31	1.48	-2.86								
Median Number of Days on the market	41	97	113	176								
Owner Occupancy Rate	55.33	54.87	51.72	-3.61								
Number of Evictions per 1,000 people	5.25	3.27	1.87	-64.44	Affordability Index						Rent	Mortgage
Rate of properties under Mortgage Foreclosure	1.22	0.50	1.51	0.29							32.98	25.93

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CHILDREN AND FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL BEING

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2006	2007	Change
Domestic Violence Rate	32.70	24.27	14.70	-18.00	Teen Birth Rate	117.20	108.11	101.35	-15.85
Juvenile Arrest Rate	72.83	76.77	76.77	3.94	% of births delivered at term (37-42 weeks)	91.45	89.93	87.20	-4.25
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Violent Offenses	11.81	15.75	23.62	11.81	% of Births w/ Satisfactory Birth Weight	93.16	94.63	92.00	-1.16
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Drug Related Offenses	21.65	7.87	5.91	-15.74	% if Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	74.36	67.11	75.20	0.84
% of all Juvenile Arrests where Juvenile has had at least one prior offense	72.97	53.85	58.97	-14.00					
Crime Rate	158.48	104.68	96.28	-62.20					
Violent Crime Rate	33.03	22.17	19.26	-13.77					

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2007
Commercial Properties w/ Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	7.60	12.46	14.81	7.21	Total businesses as of the 4th quarter of year*	494
% Vacancy Among Commercial Properties	2.00	1.23	0.93	-1.08	Total retail sales \$ in thousands *	\$117,344
Total Commercial Properties	1,447	570	540	-167.96	Businesses with under 50 employees	301
					Businesses with 50-100 employees	9
					Total employees	5,109
					*Years prior to 2007 have been reported at the zip code level rather than CSA	

SANITATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys	5.02	23.10	30.70	42.40	44.70	60.57	55.55	Rate of Abandoned Vehicle Incidents	36.41	48.80	47.60	41.00	41.20	39.44	3.03
Rate of Clogged Storm Drains	5.37	6.30	5.50	5.50	11.09	5.48	0.12	Rate of Rat Incidents	5.72	5.4	14.4	6.1	20.77	5.95	0.23

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSIT

	2001	Citywide Data	2006	2007
% Tree Canopy Coverage (%)	0.72%	Number of Days with a Good Air Quality Index	242	230
		Number of Days with a Moderate Air Quality Index	84	81
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index for Sensitive Groups	30	48
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index	9	6
		Number of Code Red Days	9	4
		Number of Days with temperatures above 90 degrees	39	45
		Number of potential hazardous waste sites	90	53

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EDUCATION AND YOUTH

M.S.A. SCHOOL TEST SCORES																	
	2005-2006				Total	2006-2007				Total	Change						
	Total	MATH		READING		Total	MATH		READING		Total	MATH		READING			
		P/A	B	P/A			B	P/A	B			P/A	B	P/A	B	P/A	B
3rd Grade	34	46.67	53.33	60.00	40.00	28	59.09	40.91	76.19	23.81	-17.65	12.42	-12.42	16.19	-16.19		
5th Grade	28	41.67	58.33	50.00	50.00	31	74.07	25.93	51.85	48.15	10.71	32.41	-32.41	1.85	-1.85		
8th Grade	32	29.17	70.83	58.33	41.67	25	16.67	83.33	47.83	52.17	-21.88	-12.50	12.50	-10.51	10.51		
B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced																	

B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced

H.S.A. TEST SCORES				
2006-2007				
% of Students Passing	English	Biology	Government	Algebra
	71.43%	90.91%	70.59%	45.16%

HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT				ENROLLMENT					
				Number of Students Enrolled in Public School			% of students absent 20 or more days		
	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change
Dropout Rate	8.24	12.64	4.41	1st-5th Grade	164	161	-1.83	20.73	8.70
Completion Rate	84.62	80.00	-4.62	6th-8th Grade	106	90	-15.09	20.75	26.67
				9th-12th Grade	85	87	2.35		5.91

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

	2008		2002 General Election	2004 General Election	2006 General Election	Change
Neighborhood Associations	6	% of Population Ages 18+ Who are	52.53%	61.08%	70.44%	17.91%
CDCs	1	registered to vote				
"Umbrella" Organizations	1	% of Population Ages 18+ Who	28.93%	40.84%	29.69%	0.76%
Parks and environmental stewardship groups	0	Voted				
Healthy Neighborhood Initiative program*	no	% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	26.59%	36.75%	64.82%	38.23%
CHAP Properties*	1395	Registered to Vote				
		% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	10.00%	25.71%	12.69%	2.69%
*2007 Data		Voted				



COMMUNITY STATISTICAL AREA PROFILE
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
CSA #29

VITAL SIGNS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA¹

DEMOGRAPHICS		HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Total Population	12,264	Racial Diversity Index	33.08%	% Pop. Ages 25-64 w/ H.S. Diploma ONLY	14.84%
Male	6,049	Economic Diversity Index	76.52%	% of Population Ages 25-64 w/ Some College	72.56%
Female	6,215			% of Population Ages 16-64 That Is Employed	75.05%
% Black	15.13%			% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Unemployed	3.29%
% White	79.13%	CHILDREN FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING		% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Not in Labor Force	21.57%
% Native American	0.22%	Median Household Income	\$51,615	Official Unemployment Rate	4.19%
% Asian	2.32%	% Hshlds Earning \$0-\$25,000	27.80%		
% Pacific Islander	0.04%	% Hshlds Earning \$25,000-\$40,000	12.90%		
% 2 or More Races	1.14%	% Hshlds Earning \$40,000-\$60,000	16.40%		
% Other	0.28%	% Hshlds Earning \$60,000-\$75,000	11.00%		
% Hispanic	1.74%	% Hshlds Earning \$75,000+	31.90%		
% 0 to 17	11.86%				
% 18 to 24	8.62%	%Earning Below Self Sufficiency Standard:			
% 25 to 44	43.84%			Using Public Transit to Get to Work	6.36%
% 45 to 64	20.91%	Married Couple Families w/ 1-5 Children	23.00%	Walking or Biking to Get to Work	20.88%
% 65+	14.76%	'Other' Families w/ 1-5 Children	91.89%	Using a mode of transportation other than car	27.24%
Households	6,062			Travel time to work (minutes)	
Total Families with Related Children	838	EDUCATION AND YOUTH		0-14	27.24%
% Hshlds w/Related Children under 18	13.82%	(% of Population Ages 16-19)		15-29	43.91%
Avg Hshld Size	1.97	Working and/ or in School	84.57%	30-44	15.60%
				45+	13.25%

¹ Data is from 2000 U.S. Census

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Total Residential Properties	4,425	5,752	5,892	33.15	Median Sale Price for Residential Properties	\$180,000	\$220,000	\$257,250	\$299,250	\$336,000	\$329,000	82.78
Residential Properties w/ a Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	6.21	8.38	7.72	1.51	Housing Units Sold	444	403	502	518	347	394	-11.26
Residential Properties that are vacant at year's end	1.40	1.57	0.88	-1.05								
Median Number of Days on the market	25	94	97	288								
Owner Occupancy Rate	69.05	59.76	59.95	-9.11								
Number of Evictions per 1,000 people	3.02	3.18	1.06	-64.86	Affordability Index						Rent 33.03	Mortgage 23.38
Rate of properties under Mortgage Foreclosure	0.90	0.14	0.98	0.08								

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CHILDREN AND FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL BEING

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2006	2007	Change
Domestic Violence Rate	19.50	13.05	8.81	-10.69	Teen Birth Rate	70.20	48.13	32.09	-38.11
Juvenile Arrest Rate	93.97	170.21	120.57	26.60	% of Births delivered at term (37-42 weeks)	89.13	88.36	85.71	-3.42
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Violent Offenses	12.41	7.09	17.73	5.32	% of Births w/ Satisfactory Birth Weight	92.03	93.15	88.44	-3.59
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Drug Related Offenses	40.78	28.37	21.28	-19.50	% if Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	93.48	86.99	81.63	-11.85
% of all Juvenile Arrests where Juvenile has had at least one prior offense	62.26	50.00	44.12	-18.14					
Crime Rate	172.13	114.73	122.23	-49.90					
Violent Crime Rate	17.86	16.23	14.51	-3.35					

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2007
Commercial Properties w/ Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	7.78	40.14	26.79	19.00	Total businesses as of the 4th quarter of year*	824
% Vacancy Among Commercial Properties	0.60	0.36	0.54	-0.06	Total retail sales \$ in thousands *	\$247,452
Total Commercial Properties	1,002	558	560	-78.93	Businesses with under 50 employees	553
					Businesses with 50-100 employees	18
					Total employees	15,973
					*Years prior to 2007 have been reported at the zip code level rather than CSA	

SANITATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys	4.81	15.70	20.40	32.70	51.53	52.02	47.21	Rate of Abandoned Vehicle Incidents	26.42	25.40	30.60	25.50	21.44	26.50	0.08
Rate of Clogged Storm Drains	4.00	6.00	4.50	6.30	14.19	5.54	1.55	Rate of Rat Incidents	6.93	12.4	18.8	11.9	10.60	4.89	-2.04

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSIT

	2001		2006	2007
% Tree Canopy Coverage (%)	1.44%	Citywide Data	242	230
		Number of Days with a Good Air Quality Index	84	81
		Number of Days with a Moderate Air Quality Index	30	48
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index for Sensitive Groups	9	6
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index	9	4
		Number of Code Red Days	39	45
		Number of Days with temperatures above 90 degrees	90	53
		Number of potential hazardous waste sites		

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EDUCATION AND YOUTH

M.S.A. SCHOOL TEST SCORES															
	Total	2005-2006				Total	2006-2007				Total	Change			
		MATH		READING			MATH		READING			MATH		READING	
		P/A	B	P/A	B		P/A	B	P/A	B		P/A	B	P/A	B
3rd Grade	29	40.91	59.09	63.64	36.36	35	80.00	20.00	86.67	13.33	20.69	39.09	-39.09	23.03	-23.03
5th Grade	35	37.50	62.50	43.75	56.25	31	84.00	16.00	88.00	12.00	-11.43	46.50	-46.50	44.25	-44.25
8th Grade	43	35.14	64.86	43.24	56.76	25	40.91	59.09	36.36	63.64	-41.86	5.77	-5.77	-6.88	6.88
B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced															

B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced

H.S.A. TEST SCORES				
2006-2007				
	English	Biology	Government	Algebra
% of Students Passing	67.74%	57.14%	70.73%	29.82%

HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT				ENROLLMENT							
Dropout Rate Completion Rate	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	Number of Students Enrolled in Public School			% of students absent 20 or more days				
				2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change		
		6.72	3.79	-2.93	1st-5th Grade	178	164	-7.87	16.29	14.63	-1.66
		75.00	75.86	0.86	6th-8th Grade	110	95	-13.64	27.27	23.16	-4.11
					9th-12th Grade	134	132	-1.49			

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

	2008		2002 General Election	2004 General Election	2006 General Election	Change
Neighborhood Associations	11	% of Population Ages 18+ Who are	66.56%	78.50%	67.48%	0.92%
CDCs	0	registered to vote				
"Umbrella" Organizations	0	% of Population Ages 18+ Who	51.00%	37.19%	57.73%	6.73%
Parks and environmental stewardship groups	0	Voted				
Healthy Neighborhood Initiative program*	no	% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	41.83%	56.85%	136.21%	94.38%
CHAP Properties*	561	Registered to Vote				
		% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	15.17%	42.95%	25.31%	10.14%
*2007 Data		Voted				



COMMUNITY STATISTICAL AREA PROFILE
South Baltimore
CSA #48

VITAL SIGNS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA¹

DEMOGRAPHICS		HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Total Population	5,881	Racial Diversity Index	8.57%	% Pop. Ages 25-64 w/ H.S. Diploma ONLY	30.11%
Male	2,886	Economic Diversity Index	77.93%	% of Population Ages 25-64 w/ Some College	39.63%
Female	2,995			% of Population Ages 16-64 That Is Employed	68.77%
% Black	2.01%			% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Unemployed	5.35%
% White	94.64%	CHILDREN FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING		% of Population Ages 16-64 that is Not in Labor Force	25.88%
% Native American	0.17%	Median Household Income	\$39,354	Official Unemployment Rate	7.22%
% Asian	0.78%	% Hshlds Earning \$0-\$25,000	30.70%		
% Pacific Islander	0.07%	% Hshlds Earning \$25,000-\$40,000	20.10%		
% 2 or More Races	0.85%	% Hshlds Earning \$40,000-\$60,000	22.10%		
% Other	0.10%	% Hshlds Earning \$60,000-\$75,000	11.90%	URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSIT	
% Hispanic	1.38%	% Hshlds Earning \$75,000+	15.25%	(% of Population Ages 16+)	
% 0 to 17	19.69%			Using Public Transit to Get to Work	12.03%
% 18 to 24	8.21%	%Earning Below Self Sufficiency Standard:		Walking or Biking to Get to Work	16.67%
% 25 to 44	34.31%			Using a mode of transportation other than car	28.73%
% 45 to 64	23.14%	Married Couple Families w/ 1-5 Children	38.10%		
% 65+	14.64%	'Other' Families w/ 1-5 Children	71.74%	Travel time to work (minutes)	
Households	2,568			0-14	25.13%
Total Families with				15-29	45.20%
Related Children	653	EDUCATION AND YOUTH		30-44	16.76%
% Hshlds w/Related		(% of Population Ages 16-19)		45+	12.91%
Children under 18	25.43%				
Avg Hshld Size	2.34	Working and/ or in School	72.32%		

¹ Data is from 2000 US Census

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Total Residential Properties	2,768	3,016	2,842	2.67								
Residential Properties w/ a Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	7.91	15.62	9.15	1.24	Median Sale Price for Residential Properties	\$141,000	\$150,000	\$193,500	\$248,533	\$318,500	\$288,500	104.61
Residential Properties that are vacant at year's end	1.88	1.96	1.90	-1.38	Housing Units Sold	232	220	298	274	208	209	-9.91
Median Number of Days on the market	39	89	104	169								
Owner Occupancy Rate	73.08	52.60	67.17	-5.90								
Number of Evictions per 1,000 people	6.29	3.06	-51.35		Affordability Index						Rent	Mortgage
Rate of properties under Mortgage Foreclosure	1.41	0.27	2.15	0.74							39.69	29.43

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CHILDREN AND FAMILY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL BEING

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2002	2006	2007	Change
Domestic Violence Rate	33.20	17.51	12.07	-21.13	Teen Birth Rate	26.20	16.30	27.17	0.97
Juvenile Arrest Rate	46.46	32.32	26.26	-20.20	% of Births delivered at term (37-42 weeks)	89.87	88.75	89.89	0.02
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Violent Offenses	2.02	6.06	2.02	0.00	% of Births w/ Satisfactory Birth Weight	93.67	92.50	94.38	0.76
Juvenile Arrest Rate: Drug Related Offenses	4.04	0.00	4.04	0.00	% if Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	86.08	93.75	84.27	-2.10
% of all Juvenile Arrests where Juvenile has had at least one prior offense	60.87	62.50	69.23	8.36					
Crime Rate	88.93	73.12	51.35	-37.58					
Violent Crime Rate	11.90	6.80	6.29	-5.61					

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	2002	2006	2007	Change		2007
Commercial Properties w/ Rehab Investment of \$5,000+	7.11	31.89	18.92	11.81	Total businesses as of the 4th quarter of year*	238
% Vacancy Among Commercial Properties	0.51	2.36	1.08	0.57	Total retail sales \$ in thousands *	\$175,715
Total Commercial Properties	197	254	185	-6.49	Businesses with under 50 employees	152
					Businesses with 50-100 employees	9
					Total employees	4,089

SANITATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys	6.80	18.40	22.60	40.3	47.27	45.23	38.43	Rate of Abandoned Vehicle Incidents	58.15	66.10	63.40	57.50	48.97	40.98	-17.17
Rate of Clogged Storm Drains	4.59	6.80	4.80	5.30	15.64	7.31	2.72	Rate of Rat Incidents	10.88	25	39.5	19.6	22.28	22.45	11.56

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSIT

	2001	Citywide Data	2006	2007
% Tree Canopy Coverage (%)	1.95%	Number of Days with a Good Air Quality Index	242	230
		Number of Days with a Moderate Air Quality Index	84	81
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index for Sensitive Groups	30	48
		Number of Days with an Unhealthy Air Quality Index	9	6
		Number of Code Red Days	9	4
		Number of Days with temperatures above 90 degrees	39	45
		Number of potential hazardous waste sites	90	53

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EDUCATION AND YOUTH

M.S.A. SCHOOL TEST SCORES															
	Total	2005-2006				Total	2006-2007				Total	Change			
		MATH		READING			MATH		READING			MATH		READING	
		P/A	B	P/A	B		P/A	B	P/A	B		P/A	B	P/A	B
3rd Grade	35	79.31	20.69	79.31	20.69	28	75.00	25.00	87.50	12.50	-20.00	-4.31	4.31	8.19	-8.19
5th Grade	30	71.43	28.57	82.14	17.86	22	90.48	9.52	100.00	0.00	-26.67	19.05	-19.05	17.86	-17.86
8th Grade	38	55.17	44.83	65.52	34.48	29	44.00	56.00	72.00	28.00	-23.68	-11.17	11.17	6.48	-6.48
B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced															

B= Basic P/A=Proficient/Advanced

H.S.A. TEST SCORES

2006-2007				
	English	Biology	Government	Algebra
% of Students Passing	56.25%	71.43%	63.64%	65.17%

HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	Number of Students Enrolled in Public School			% of students absent 20 or more days			
				2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change	
Dropout Rate	9.38	7.14	-2.23	1st-5th Grade	167	156	-6.59	20.96	12.82	-8.14
Completion Rate	92.86	75.00	-17.86	6th-8th Grade	126	97	-23.02	30.16	25.77	-4.39
				9th-12th Grade	96	98	2.08			

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

	2008		2002 General Election	2004 General Election	2006 General Election	Change
Neighborhood Associations	3	% of Population Ages 18+ Who are	67.37%	85.11%	67.96%	0.59%
CDCs	0	registered to vote				
"Umbrella" Organizations	1	% of Population Ages 18+ Who	47.66%	38.55%	63.52%	15.86%
Parks and environmental stewardship groups	0	Voted				
Healthy Neighborhood Initiative program*	no	% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	38.37%	55.18%	123.72%	85.35%
CHAP Properties*	0	Registered to Vote				
		% of Population Ages 18-25 Who	14.26%	38.54%	22.17%	7.91%
		Voted				
*2007 Data						

*2007 Data

**Maryland Counties
2007 to 2008 School Year**

Rank	County	Grade 3		Grade 5		Grade 8		High School Assessment				Composite
		Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Algebra	Biology	English	Government	
1	Howard	88.3	90.2	87.9	93.8	79.7	86.8	87.1	87.1	85.7	89.4	87.6
2	Calvert	90.4	89.8	90.5	93.1	76.7	86.7	84.2	86	85.6	87	87.0
3	Carroll	91.9	91.5	90.4	93.7	74.8	87.2	83.5	86.3	82.1	83.4	86.7
4	Washington	85.6	85.8	83.4	88.4	76.2	77.8	89.2	80.3	77.3	86.6	83.1
5	Montgomery	85.6	86.4	86.3	91.2	73.1	83.3	77.8	80.6	77.2	87.6	82.9
6	Worcester	92.3	92.4	86.6	88.8	84.9	88.4	73.8	75.6	72.7	72.6	82.8
7	Frederick	87.3	87.3	83.7	90.6	75.5	83	79	83.5	78.9	77.9	82.7
8	Queen Anne's	88.5	88.8	88.7	92.9	73.4	83	68.5	75	77.8	84.8	82.1
9	Harford	88.5	87.4	85.8	91.5	63.4	82	81.4	82.3	79.4	79.2	82.1
10	Garrett	85.1	84.5	79.9	89.5	76.1	76.4	83.5	84.6	76.4	79.6	81.6
11	Anne Arundel	88.8	88.1	86.8	91.7	72.6	76	69.7	74.9	75.4	84.4	80.8
12	Saint Mary's	87.5	86	86	90	70.9	80	83	86.5	79	53.8	80.3
13	Cecil	82.1	84.6	79.5	84.4	70.7	74.8	83.2	77.6	73.4	74.1	78.4
14	Talbot	83.4	82.6	83.8	88.9	66	80.5	64.6	76.6	74.3	75.7	77.6
15	Caroline	86.1	86.6	84.6	90.5	66.1	70.2	68.4	72.1	67	83.1	77.3
16	Allegany	80	82	80.5	88.2	69	77.8	81.7	74.1	67.1	58	75.8
17	Charles	79.8	81.2	75	85	60.5	74	67.8	73.7	73.6	68.6	73.9
18	Baltimore County	83.2	85	80.2	87.1	60.4	70.4	55.1	62.3	68.3	65.3	71.7
19	Wicomico	82	80.6	79	82.4	52.9	66.2	67.3	65.8	65.1	74.4	71.6
20	Dorchester	69.3	75.3	73.7	75.8	48.9	60.9	78.2	64.4	61.9	60.6	66.9
21	Kent	85	91.5	76.9	86.1	51.9	67.5	44.7	66.3	67.3	28.8	66.6
22	Somerset	74.8	78.2	77.8	87.9	50.9	67.3	57	63	63.1	42.2	66.2
23	Prince George's	72.4	71.5	69.3	77.2	42.9	56.7	45.3	48.6	57.3	61.5	60.2
24	Baltimore City	72.2	73.1	67.3	75.9	28.4	49	28.6	39.9	48.1	52.2	53.6
Maryland Average		83.8	84.6	81.8	87.7	65.2	75.2	70.9	73.7	72.3	71.3	79.7

Source: Maryland State Department of Education.

Maryland School Assessment - Percent Proficient or Advanced
Elementary Schools of Baltimore City
2007 to 2008 School Year

Rank	School	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Composite
		Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	
1	George Washington Elementary	90	96.7	100	100	94.1	97	96.3
2	Franklin Square Elementary	97.8	100	97	97	87.8	95.1	95.8
3	Cecil Elementary	98.1	98.1	97.9	95.9	90.5	92.9	95.6
4	Roland Park Elementary/Middle	94.9	97.4	98.6	100	88.2	94.1	95.5
5	Mount Washington Elementary	84.2	94.7	100	100	91.1	100	95.0
6	Abbotston Elementary	100	97.3	94.4	100	86.8	89.5	94.7
7	Gwynns Falls Elementary	92.0	91.1	92.9	90	95.4	88.4	93.6
8	Johnston Square Elementary	0.7	89.2	95	98.4	84.6	94.2	92.0
9	Hamilton Elementary/Middle	88.4	88.4	96.3	98.1	87.7	93	92.0
10	Midtown Academy	85.7	80.9	95.2	100	90.4	90.5	90.5
11	Barclay Elementary/Middle	90	94	94.3	88.5	91.2	79	89.5
12	Medfield Heights Elementary	98	91.8	89.5	87.7	83.1	88.7	89.5
13	Morrell Park Elementary/Middle	100	95.3	86.9	88.5	86.5	81	89.4
14	Thomas Johnson Elementary	96.5	93.1	97.2	94.1	72.4	82.7	89.3
15	James Mosher Elementary	75.6	78.1	97.5	95.1	92.8	96.4	89.3
16	Armistead Gardens Elementary	94.4	86.1	97.3	81.6	95.5	80	89.2
17	Gardenville Elementary	90.6	89.1	83.3	87	92.9	91.2	89.0
18	Fort Worthington Elementary	90.9	88.1	88.1	91.6	85.3	86.3	88.6
19	Bentalou Elementary	81.1	83.1	94.9	94.9	87.5	89.3	88.5
20	Calvin M. Rodwell Elementary	86.4	97.7	73.1	88.6	95	87.5	87.7
21	Lyndhurst Elementary	87.8	77.5	100	100	76.7	83.3	87.6
22	Leith Walk Elementary	85.2	89.4	90	94.4	79.7	84.6	87.2
23	Margaret Brent Elementary	93.6	87.1	96.3	77.8	72.7	95.4	87.2
24	Rosemont Elementary	83	79.2	89.2	91.9	83.3	95.2	87.0
25	Francis Scott Key Elementary/Middle	91.3	82.6	92	84	83.3	87.5	88.8
26	Federal Hill Elementary	84.4	84.4	82.3	84.8	80.2	82.5	83.4
27	Liberty Elementary	94.1	98	88.5	93.3	54.3	88.1	86.1
28	Langston Hughes Elementary	72.8	94	100	100	57.1	92.8	86.1
29	Empowerment Academy	95.2	95.3	83.3	85.7	86	70	85.8
30	Bay-Brook Elementary	78.1	87.3	86	88.2	78	96	85.6
31	Dallas F. Nicholas Sr. Elementary	78.1	68.3	85.6	87.8	68.5	88.5	85.3
32	Hilton Elementary	87.9	78.8	90.9	90.9	83.3	77.8	84.9
33	Windsor Hills Elementary	93.8	100.1	68	76	68.2	81.8	84.7
34	Callaway Elementary	80	100	93.1	81.1	75.5	77.7	84.6
35	Thomas Jefferson Elementary	82.5	80	79.5	79.5	67.5	92.5	83.6
36	Hampden Elementary	83.4	80	95.3	90.4	62	88.6	83.5
37	Lockerman Bundy Elementary	77.8	83.3	92	84	85.2	77.7	83.3
38	William Pinderhughes Elementary	100	94.1	90.9	81.8	60.9	66.6	82.9
39	Graceland Park Elementary	97.3	94.7	80	76.1	73.7	72.5	82.4
40	Westside Elementary	94.6	94.6	81.3	88.7	67.7	87.1	82.3
41	Mount Royal Elementary/Middle	86.2	70.3	85.7	84.3	88.8	80.6	82.3
42	Garrett Heights Elementary	78.7	87.6	74.1	92.9	74	80	82.2
43	Cross Country Elementary	80.6	84.7	78.5	88.6	78	82	82.1
44	Woodhome Elementary/Middle	77.1	68.8	91.5	85.5	84.3	82.4	81.8
45	Coldstream Park Elementary	60	71.1	97.6	88.3	81.4	88.4	81.1
46	Arlington Elementary	66.3	80.2	94.7	85.3	68.7	90.6	81.0
47	Northwood Elementary	77.3	80.4	80.1	88.0	68.6	83.3	80.9
48	General Wolfe Elementary	60	62.5	95.2	76.2	94.1	94.1	80.4
49	Northwood Community Academy	86.5	78.4	71	89.5	61.1	94.5	80.2
50	James McHenry Elementary	75.5	87.7	85.7	88.1	64.1	79.3	80.1
100	Patterson Park Public Charter School	54.7	57.8	89.7	68.7	59.1	81.9	65.0
101	Calverton	61.8	67.7	73.7	71.1	42.1	72.2	64.8
102	Roguel Heights Elementary/Middle	65	80	86.7	73.3	26.6	74.3	64.2
103	Commodore John Rogers Elementary	84.4	77.4	58.4	70.8	43.3	46.7	63.5
104	Edgecombe Circle Elementary	58.8	51.3	80.6	79.1	56.7	71.1	62.8
105	Sharp-Leadenhall Elementary	37.5	50	83.8	70.6	52.9	64.7	61.6
106	Dr. Rayner Browne Elementary	64.2	53.6	52.9	58.8	63	70.4	60.5
107	The Historic Samuel Coleridge-Taylor Elementary	36.5	42.3	58.1	67.5	78	78	59.7
108	Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson Prek through 5	62.2	80	75	56.1	47.2	55.5	59.3
109	Frederick Elementary	61.2	63	66	57.5	48.7	51.2	57.9
110	Highlandtown Elementary #215	43.6	46.3	64.7	75.6	52.6	57.9	56.8
111	Fallsstaff Elementary	60.7	57.1	63.8	70.5	25	61.1	56.3
112	Petapasco Elementary/Middle	56.4	38.5	80	57.1	59.4	58.4	55.1
113	Samuel F. B. Morse Elementary	72.4	68.1	42.3	35.5	40.5	50.6	53.2
114	Collington Square Elementary	27.7	42.4	72.4	65.3	34.1	75	52.8
115	Furman L. Templeton Elementary	40.9	43.8	67.3	69	41.7	47.3	51.7
116	George G. Kelson Elementary	54.2	62.5	71.4	47.6	29.6	44.4	51.6
117	Harriet Tubman Elementary	40	36.7	59.3	59.3	43.5	56.5	49.2
118	City Springs Elementary	40.8	56.3	31	65.5	31	47.7	45.4
119	Cherry Hill Elementary/Middle	32.6	26.1	51.3	51.3	51.7	56.6	45.3
120	Gilmer Elementary	41.7	46.6	41.4	38.6	23	35.4	38.8
Baltimore City Averages		73.0	74.3	80.4	80.4	67.5	76.1	75.4

Source: Maryland State Department of Education.

**Maryland School Assessment - Percent Proficient or Advanced
Middle Schools of Baltimore City
2007 to 2008 School Year**

Rank	School	Grade 7		Grade 8		Composite
		Math	Reading	Math	Reading	
1	KIPP Ujima Village Academy	88.7	91.9	96.3	71.9	87.2
2	Barclay Elementary/Middle	82.5	87.7	75.5	95.9	85.4
3	Federal Hill Elementary	77.9	66.6	91.3	92.8	82.1
4	Roland Park Elementary/Middle	76.5	91.7	74.8	70.2	78.3
5	The Crossroads School	86	85.1	67.5	74.3	73.2
6	Midtown Academy	80	90	52.3	55.6	69.5
7	Hampstead Hill Academy	42.1	73.7	51.1	97.9	66.2
8	Hampden Elementary	57.5	80	17.2	92.9	61.9
9	Waverly Elementary	50	66.7	28.2	98.1	60.8
10	Cross Country Elementary	53.4	71.2	40.6	69.3	58.6
11	Francis Scott Key Elementary/Middle	65.8	86.3	37.4	43.2	58.2
12	Hamilton Elementary/Middle	37.1	70.8	65.9	57.3	57.8
13	Rosemont Elementary	80	87.5	32.1	31	57.7
14	Collington Square Elementary	46.1	75	32.7	75.5	57.3
15	Glenmount Elementary/Middle	49	75.5	39	64	56.9
16	Violetville Elementary/Middle	50	64.8	45.2	67.3	56.8
17	Roguel Heights Elementary/Middle	36.5	63.5		70.2	56.7
18	Guilford Elementary/Middle	60.5	92.1	45	28	56.4
19	Stadium School	42.7	73.2	48.6	57.1	55.4
20	Lakeland Elementary/Middle	18.3	57.3	43.3	100	54.7
21	Morrell Park Elementary/Middle	68.1	70.2	61.3	18.3	54.5
22	Winston Middle	44.5	66.4	28.8	77.5	54.3
23	Woodhome Elementary/Middle	42.4	81.4	17.6	71.1	53.1
24	City Springs Elementary	23.3	69.8	43.2	72.8	52.3
25	ConneXions Community Leadership Academy	25	82.5	33.3	68.3	52.3
26	New Song Academy	26.7	93.3	25	63.6	52.2
27	Mount Royal Elementary/Middle	62.3	82	55.6	4.5	51.1
28	Dickey Hill Elementary/Middle	34.8	71.7	32.7	62	50.3
29	Laurence G. Paquin Middle/High		40		59.1	49.6
30	Northeast Middle	22.8	60.3	24.5	90.5	49.5
31	Chinquapin Middle	21.6	59.5	18.8	98.1	49.5
32	Hamilton Middle	28.8	58.6	17.9	94	49.3
33	Garrison Middle	20.8	50.7	20.5	100	48.0
34	Stuart Hill Academic Academy	12.3	44.7	62.8	65.7	46.4
35	Hazelwood Elementary/Middle	37.8	53.6	29.2	56.5	44.3
36	Cherry Hill Elementary/Middle	20.6	52.9	21.1	79.3	43.6
37	Moravia Park Primary	15.4	53.4	17.6	85.7	43.0
38	Arundel Elementary/Middle	23.8	61.9	31	54.2	42.7
39	Dr. Nathan A. Pitts Ashburton Elementary/Middle	35.2	62	42.5	31	42.7
40	North Bend Elementary	35.6	66.6	20.8	47.7	42.7
41	Patapsco Elementary/Middle	27.7	59.5	9.6	72.4	42.4
42	Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson Prek through 8	24.3	54	29.4	60.4	42.0
43	Benjamin Franklin Jr. Middle	30.6	63.2	20.6	50.8	41.3
44	George G. Kelson Elementary	13	44.4	15.4	88.1	40.2
45	Southeast Middle	23.7	41	33.3	59.4	39.4
46	William H. Lemmel Middle	11.4	44.8	31.9	58.3	36.1
47	Canton Middle	15	40.5	9.4	79.3	36.1
48	Paul Laurence Dunbar Middle	10.9	37.2	7.1	87.7	35.7
49	Woodbourne Day School	7.7	23.1	14.3	95.4	35.1
50	Diggs-Johnson Middle	10	43	11.8	70.9	33.9
51	Harford Heights/William C March Middle*	17.7	48.7			33.2
52	Booker T. Washington Middle	15.1	42.5	10.6	64.1	33.1
53	West Baltimore Middle	11.5	41.5	9.6	65.5	32.0
54	Westport Academy	16.7	42.1	22.5	43.3	31.2
55	Lombard Middle	17.2	43.7	18.2	40.8	30.0
56	Dr. Roland N. Patterson Sr. Academy		22.2	16.1	36.4	24.9
57	Calverton	15.6	51.2	7.2	23.3	24.3
Baltimore City Averages		36.9	62.7	34.4	66.2	50.0

Note: * Test Scores for 7th Grade Only
Source: Maryland State Department of Education.

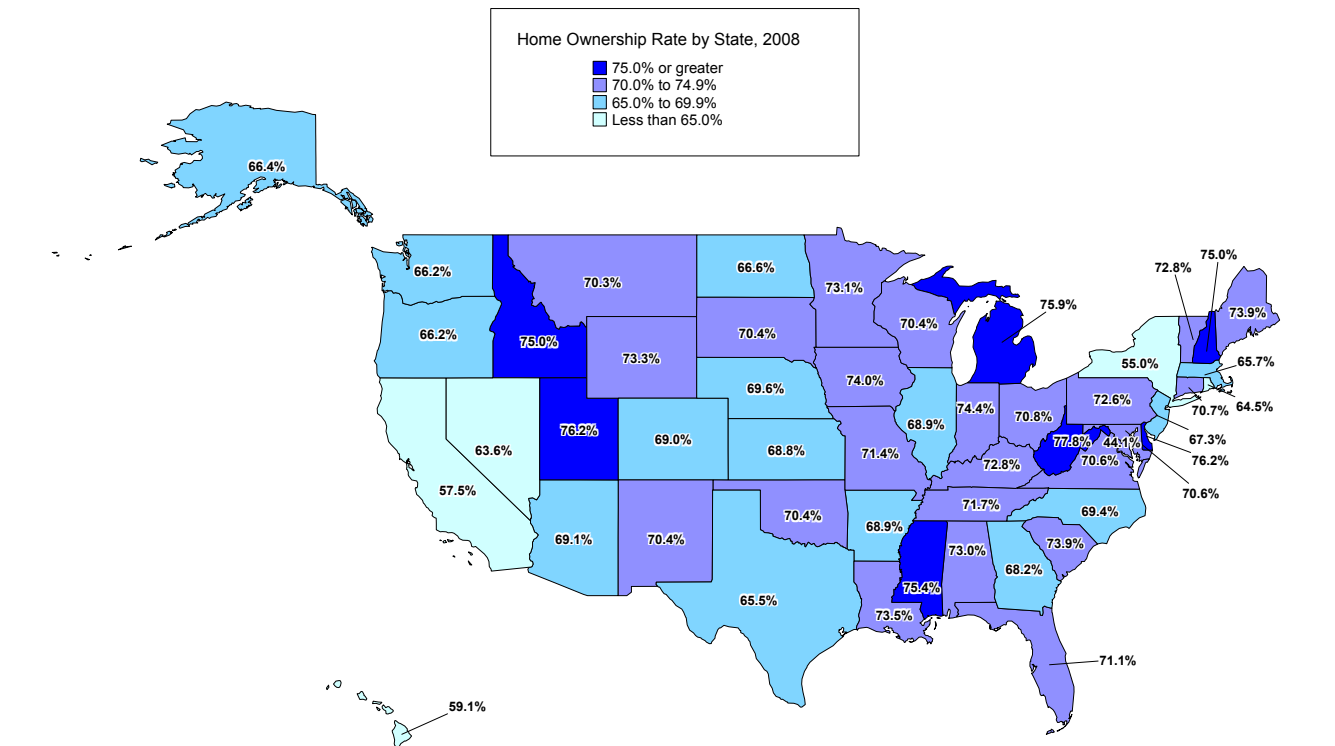
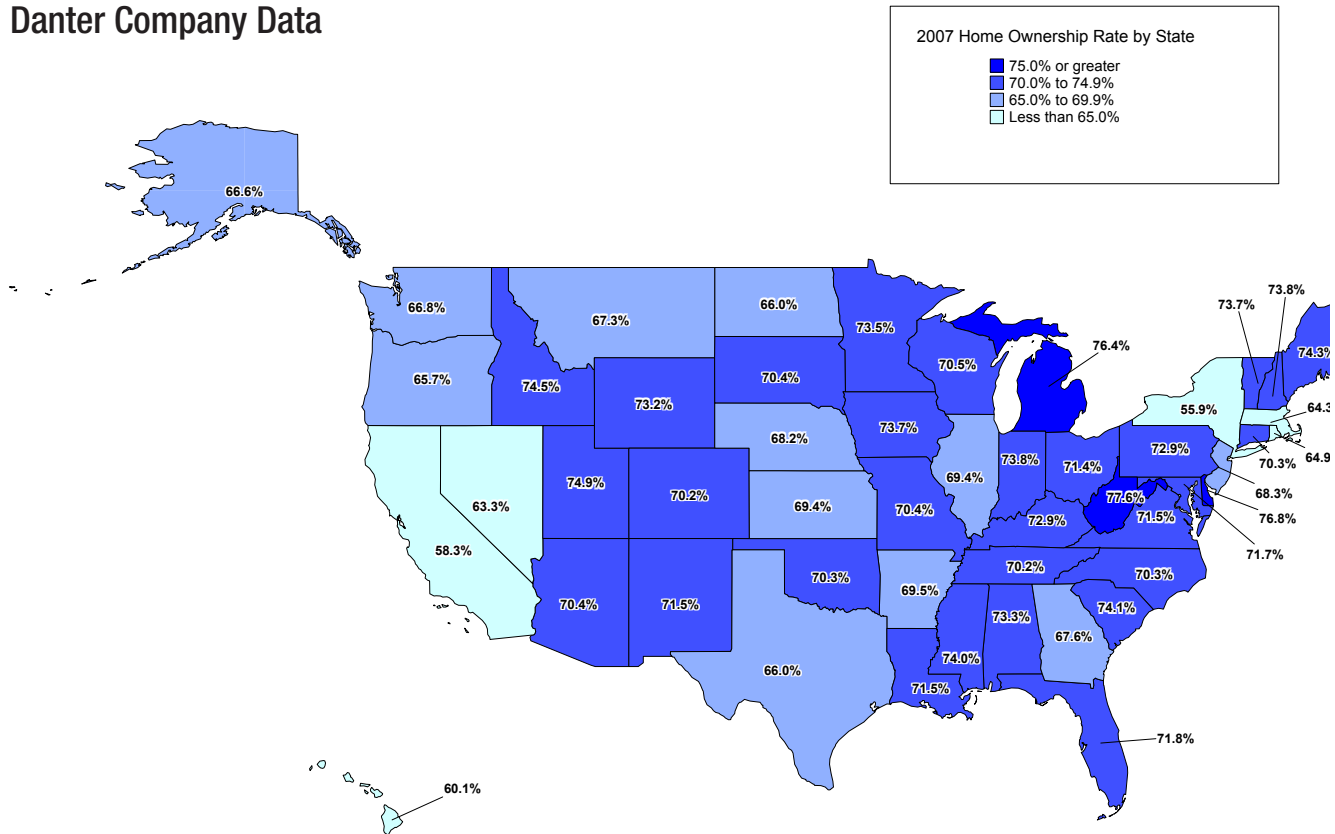
High School Assessment - Percent of Students Passing After-Course Tests
High Schools of Baltimore City
2007 to 2008 School Year

Rank	School	Algebra	Biology	English	Government	Composite
1	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	86.1	93.4	98.4	99.4	94.3
2	Baltimore City College	72.2	86.8	91.2	93.7	86.0
3	Baltimore School For The Arts	63.2	92.3	91.1	90.5	84.3
4	Western High	65.7	67.1	89.7	98.5	80.3
5	Paul Laurence Dunbar High	65.2		74.6	92.1	77.3
6	Baltimore Freedom Academy	71.4		40.4	74.1	62.0
7	Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High	44.4		61.4	77.8	61.2
8	Edmondson-Westside High	14.4		60.1	80.3	51.6
9	National Academy Foundation	39.7	13.3	38	77.4	49.6
10	New Era Academy	32.2	42	53.7	62.5	47.6
11	Digital Harbor High School	22.9	48.9	51.9	63	46.7
12	Renaissance Academy	15.5	40.9	46.3	65	41.9
13	Patterson High	30.5	37.6	36.5	51.2	39.0
14	Baltimore Talent Development	21.2	43.4	41.9	45.7	38.1
15	Carver Vocational-Technical High	33.3		57.4	49.8	46.8
16	Academy for College and Career Exploration	29.7	29.3	34.9	43.3	34.3
17	W.E.B. DuBois High	23.5	31.8	33.3	32.7	30.3
18	Doris M. Johnson High	12.4	25	40.4	42.6	30.1
19	Heritage High School	27.2	25.3	29.9	35.4	29.5
20	Institute of Business and Entrepreneurship	11.8	27.3	28.6	37.5	26.3
21	Vivien T. Thomas Medical Arts Academy	12.4	14.6	30.2	46	25.8
22	Forest Park High	18.2	16	31.5	34.8	25.1
23	Reginald F. Lewis High School	13	6.6	34.5	43.7	24.5
24	Southside Academy	27.8	2.3	35.9	26.8	23.2
25	Dr. Samuel L. Banks High	21.1	15.4	28.5	27.8	23.2
26	Thurgood Marshall High	10.1	15.5	22.8	40.7	22.3
27	Augusta Fells Savage Institute of Visual Arts	8.6	8	27.8	38.1	20.6
28	Northwestern High	13.7	9.1	27.9	27.7	19.6
29	Homeland Security High School	8.4	15.6	20.6	27.4	18.0
30	Frederick Douglass High	10.5	15	21.3	19.1	16.5
31	Laurence G. Paquin Middle/High	10.9	5.1	22.5	17.3	14.0
32	Southwestern High	4.5	12.5	14.3	22.2	13.4
33	Liberal Arts Academy	2.1	3.9	26.1	15.2	11.8
34	Francis M. Wood Alternative High	2.8		3.4	14.5	6.9
35	Harbor City High School	3.2	2.4	5.7	7.3	4.9

Baltimore City Averages	27.1	29.2	42.4	49.2	37.0
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Source: Maryland State Department of Education.

Danter Company Data



Community Profiles-- RPD 124



Baltimore Metropolitan Council
T: 410-732-9570 F: 410-732-9488
www.baltometro.org



RPD 124 SOUTH BALTIMORE Baltimore City



Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

PEOPLE

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
<i>Total Population</i>	15,167	14,093	-1,074	-7.1%	100.0%
<i>White Population</i>	13,829	12,471	-1,358	-9.8%	88.5%
<i>Black Population</i>	1,131	1,151	20	1.8%	8.2%
<i>Other Non-White</i>	207	471	264	127.5%	3.3%
<i>Hispanic Pop</i>	184	197	13	7.1%	1.4%
<i>Pop 0-4 Years Old</i>	941	708	-233	-24.8%	5.0%
<i>Pop 5-17</i>	2,196	1,600	-596	-27.1%	11.4%
<i>Pop 18-44</i>	6,810	6,887	77	1.1%	48.9%
<i>Pop 45-64</i>	2,827	3,023	196	6.9%	21.5%
<i>Pop 65+</i>	2,393	1,875	-518	-21.6%	13.3%
<i>Pop <18</i>	3,137	2,308	-829	-26.4%	16.4%
<i>Median Age</i>	34.6	35.5	0.9	2.6%	N/A

HOUSEHOLDS

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
<i>Total Households</i>	6,104	6,491	387	6.3%	100.0%
<i>1-Person HH</i>	1,887	2,480	593	31.4%	38.2%
<i>Marr, No Children</i>	1,356	1,429	73	5.4%	22.0%
<i>Marr, w/ Children</i>	1,099	647	-452	-41.1%	10.0%
<i>Other Family HH</i>	1,232	1,016	-216	-17.5%	15.7%
<i>Non-family HH</i>	530	919	389	73.4%	14.2%
<i>Married Family</i>	2,455	2,076	-379	-15.4%	32.0%
<i>Single Mother</i>	536	423	-113	-21.1%	6.5%
<i>Total HH Pop</i>	14,870	13,787	-1,083	-7.3%	97.8%
<i>Group Qtrs. Pop</i>	297	306	9	3.0%	2.2%
<i>Persons/HH</i>	2.44	2.12	-0.31	-12.9%	N/A

Demographic Report



		Marketplace At Fell's Point .25 mile radius	Marketplace At Fell's Point .5 mile radius	Marketplace At Fell's Point 1 mile radius	Marketplace At Fell's Point 3 mile radius
POPULATION	2009 Estimated Population	3,156	10,989	31,182	232,944
	2014 Projected Population	3,344	11,455	31,840	230,382
	2000 Census Population	2,801	10,036	30,034	239,127
	1990 Census Population	2,240	9,183	33,790	285,515
	Growth 2000-2009	12.68%	9.49%	3.82%	-2.59%
	Growth 2009-2014	5.97%	4.24%	2.11%	-1.10%
	2009 Estimated Median Age	36.15	36.50	36.65	34.77
HOUSEHOLDS	2009 Estimated Average Age	38.35	38.30	38.01	36.49
	2009 Estimated Households	1,697	5,370	14,415	92,538
	2014 Projected Households	1,797	5,595	14,731	91,392
	2000 Census Households	1,510	4,900	13,874	95,420
	1990 Census Households	1,162	4,197	14,096	106,091
	Growth 2000-2009	12.40%	9.58%	3.90%	-3.02%
	Growth 2009-2014	5.88%	4.21%	2.19%	-1.24%
INCOME	2009 Est. Average Household Size	1.87	2.00	2.10	2.37
	2009 Est. Median Household Income	< 60,802	< 54,697	< 45,240	< 31,840
	2014 Proj. Median Household Income	< 68,679	< 61,519	< 50,480	< 35,265
	2000 Cen. Median Household Income	< 39,254	< 36,508	< 31,406	< 24,855
	1990 Cen. Median Household Income	< 21,339	< 19,858	< 19,075	< 18,474
	2009 Est. Average Household Income	< 81,525	< 77,404	< 68,273	< 47,738
	2009 Estimated Per Capita Income	< 43,311	< 38,632	< 31,997	< 19,322
HOUSING	2009 Estimated Housing Units	2,050	6,674	18,224	115,220
	2009 Estimated Occupied Units	1,697 +82.8%'	5,370 +80.5%'	14,415 +79.1%'	92,538 +80.3%'
	2009 Estimated Vacant Units	353 +17.2%'	1,304 +19.5%'	3,809 +20.9%'	22,682 +19.7%'
	2009 Est. Owner Occupied Units	612 +29.9%'	1,978 +29.6%'	6,163 +33.8%'	37,736 +32.8%'
	2009 Est. Renter Occupied Units	1,085 +52.9%'	3,391 +50.8%'	8,252 +45.3%'	54,802 +47.6%'
	2009 Est. Median Housing Value	< 264,169	< 213,156	< 190,279	< 124,457
	2009 Est. Average Housing Value	< 320,279	< 268,069	< 241,313	< 162,360

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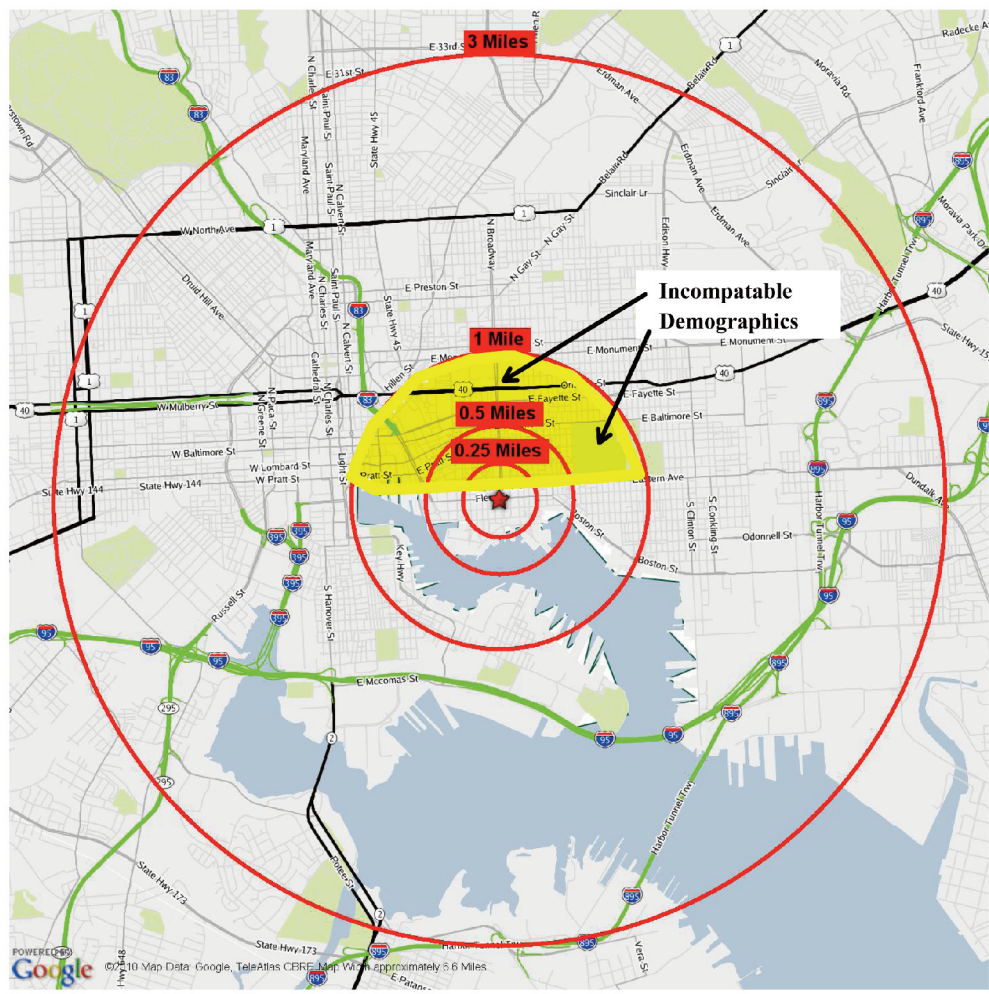
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Demographic Report



Location	Longitude	Latitude
1. Marketplace At Fells Point - .25 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
2. Marketplace At Fells Point - .5 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
3. Marketplace At Fells Point - 1 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408
4. Marketplace At Fells Point - 3 mile radius	-76.593745	39.284408

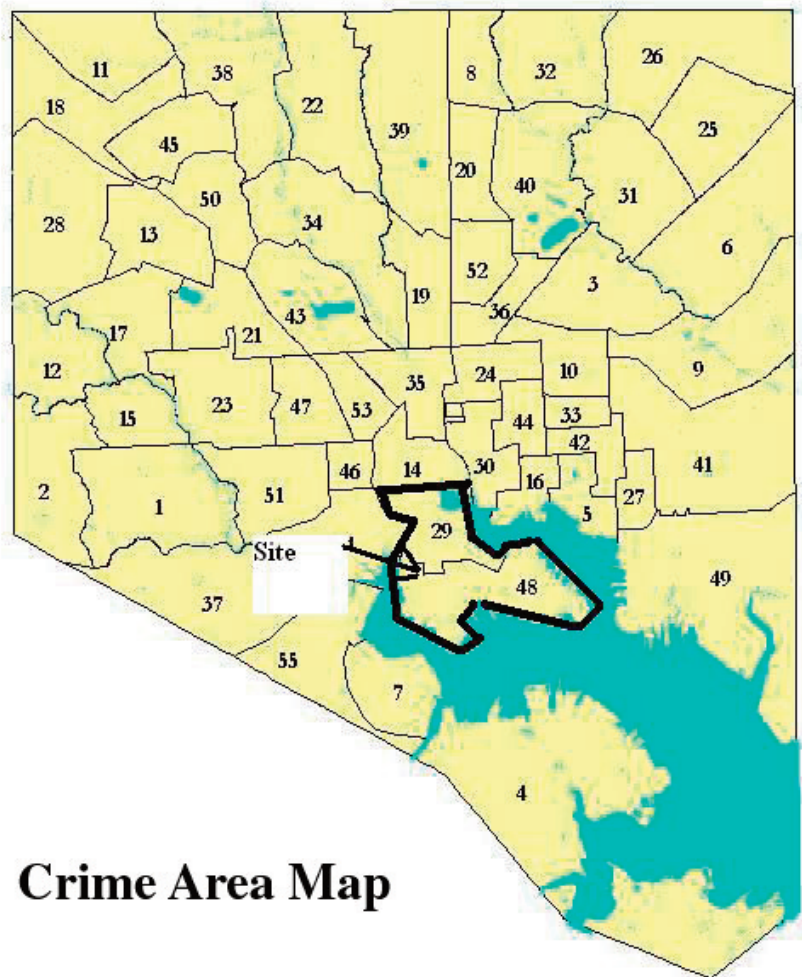


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Crime Area Map

Household Growth Projection - Baltimore Metropolitan Council Household Data

Household Population	
1990	6104
2000	6491
Number of Years	10
Annual Increase	0.62% - used as proxy for HH growth

Household Projection

BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	2000 Average Household Size	2000 Census Population	2000 Household Projection	2009 Household Projection	2012 Household Projection
	5 Canton	1.84	7,010.00	3810	4,026	4,101
	16 Fells Point	2.06	8,569.00	4160	4,396	4,478
	29 Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	1.97	12,264.00	6225	6,580	6,702
	48 South Baltimore	2.34	5,881.00	2513	2,656	2,706
Total		2.02	33,724	16,708	17,659	17,987

Household Occupancy Status Change

2007 Data is the Most Recent Available for the Study Area
 Use change in home ownership rate for MD as a proxy to project future rate

MD Homeownership Rate	
2007	0.7170
2008	0.7060
Number of Years	1
Annual Increase In Percentage	(0.0153)

BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	Owner Occupancy Rate 2007 BNIA	Owner Occupancy Rate 2009 Projection	Renter Occupancy Rate 2009 Projection	2009 Household Projection	2009 Renter Household Projection	Owner Occupancy Rate 2012 Projection	Renter Occupancy Rate 2012 Projection	2012 Household Projection	2012 Renter Household Projection
	5 Canton	67.69%	0.66	0.34	4,026	1384	0.63	0.37	4,101	1,532
	16 Fells Point	51.72%	0.50	0.50	4,396	2192	0.48	0.52	4,478	2,334
	29 Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	59.95%	0.58	0.42	6,580	2755	0.55	0.45	6,702	2,983
	48 South Baltimore	67.17%	0.65	0.35	2,656	926	0.62	0.38	2,706	1,023
Total		61.20%			17659	7257		0.44	17,987	7,873

Market Study Raw Computations

Derivation of Demand					
BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	2009 Renter Household Projection	2012 Renter Household Projection	Gap	
	5 Canton	1384	1532		148
	16 Fells Point	2192	2334		143
	29 Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	2755	2983		228
	48 South Baltimore	926	1023		97
Total		7257	7873		615

Growth Projections - CBRE Ellis Report for Marketplace at Fells Point as a Proxy 1 Mile Radius Data

2000 Census Population	30,034
2009 Estimated Population	31,182
2014 Estimated Population	31,840
Annual % Increase 2000 -2009	0.418%
Annual % Increase 2009 -2014	0.419%

Market Area Population Projection

BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	2000 Census Population	2009 Population Projection	2012 Population Projection	
	5 Canton	7,010.00		7,278	7,370
	16 Fells Point	8,569.00		8,897	9,009
	29 Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	12,264.00		12,733	12,893
	48 South Baltimore	5,881.00		6,106	6,183
Total		33,724		35,013	35,454

Residential Property Growth

BNIA CSA#	Neighborhood	Total Residential Properties	
		2002	2007
	5 Canton	3479	4334
	16 Fells Point	3120	3981
	29 Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	4425	5892
	48 South Baltimore	2768	2842
Total		13792	17049
Annual Increase		4.33%	

Appendix C - Discount Rate Derivation



Daily Treasury Yield Curve Rates

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[Historical Data](#)

This data is also available in XML format by clicking on the XML icon

[Daily Treasury Yield Curve Rates](#)

[Daily Treasury Bill Rates](#)

[Daily Treasury Long-Term Rates](#)

[Daily Treasury Real Yield Curve Rates](#)

[Daily Treasury Real Long-Term Rates](#)

March 2010

Date	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr	5 yr	7 yr	10 yr	20 yr	30 yr
03/01/10	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.32	0.80	1.34	2.28	3.04	3.61	4.41	4.56
03/02/10	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.32	0.80	1.33	2.27	3.04	3.62	4.42	4.57
03/03/10	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.33	0.82	1.34	2.27	3.04	3.63	4.43	4.58
03/04/10	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.35	0.86	1.38	2.28	3.03	3.61	4.40	4.56
03/05/10	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.38	0.91	1.43	2.35	3.10	3.69	4.49	4.64
03/08/10	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.90	1.43	2.36	3.13	3.72	4.52	4.68
03/09/10	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.37	0.89	1.43	2.34	3.11	3.71	4.53	4.68
03/10/10	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.39	0.92	1.45	2.39	3.14	3.73	4.53	4.69
03/11/10	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.40	0.97	1.50	2.43	3.16	3.73	4.51	4.66
03/12/10	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.41	0.97	1.50	2.42	3.15	3.71	4.47	4.62
03/15/10	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.40	0.96	1.49	2.42	3.15	3.71	4.48	4.63
03/16/10	0.14	0.16	0.24	0.41	0.93	1.47	2.37	3.10	3.66	4.43	4.59
03/17/10	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.41	0.95	1.47	2.38	3.10	3.65	4.41	4.56
03/18/10	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.41	0.98	1.52	2.44	3.14	3.68	4.43	4.59
03/19/10	0.13	0.16	0.25	0.42	1.02	1.56	2.48	3.16	3.70	4.41	4.58
03/22/10	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.41	1.01	1.54	2.43	3.12	3.67	4.41	4.57

* 30-year Treasury constant maturity series was discontinued on February 18, 2002 and reintroduced on February 9, 2006. From February 18, 2002 to February 8, 2006, Treasury published alternatives to a 30-year rate. See Long-Term Average Rate for more information.

Treasury discontinued the 20-year constant maturity series at the end of calendar year 1986 and reinstated that series on October 1, 1993. As a result, there are no 20-year rates available for the time period January 1, 1987 through September 30, 1993.

Treasury Yield Curve Rates. These rates are commonly referred to as "Constant Maturity Treasury" rates, or CMTs. Yields are interpolated by the Treasury from the daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations obtained by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The yield values are read from the yield curve at fixed maturities, currently 1, 3 and 6 months and 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20, and 30 years. This method provides a yield for a 10 year maturity, for example, even if no outstanding security has exactly 10 years remaining to maturity.

Treasury Yield Curve Methodology. The Treasury yield curve is estimated daily using a cubic spline model. Inputs to the model are primarily bid-side yields for on-the-run Treasury securities. See our [Treasury Yield Curve Methodology](#) page for details.



Negative Yields and Nominal Constant Maturity Treasury Series Rates (CMTs). Current financial market conditions, in conjunction with extraordinary low levels of interest rates, have resulted in negative yields for some Treasury securities trading in the secondary market. Negative yields for Treasury securities most often reflect highly technical factors in Treasury markets related to the cash and repurchase agreement markets, and are at times unrelated to the time value of money.

As such, Treasury will restrict the use of negative input yields for securities used in deriving interest rates for the Treasury nominal Constant Maturity Treasury series (CMTs). Any CMT input points with negative yields will be reset to zero percent prior to use as inputs in the CMT derivation. This decision is consistent with Treasury not accepting negative yields in Treasury nominal security auctions.

In addition, given that CMTs are used in many statutorily and regulatory determined loan and credit programs as well as for setting interest rates on non-marketable government securities, establishing a floor of zero more accurately reflects borrowing costs related to various programs.

For more information regarding these statistics contact the Office of Debt Management by email at debt.management@do.treas.gov.

For other Public Debt information contact (202) 504-3550.



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Home Properties Inc. (HME)

On Mar 22: **46.49** 0.00 (0.00%)

Key Statistics

Get Key Statistics for: GOData provided by [Capital IQ](#), except where noted.

VALUATION MEASURES

Market Cap (intraday) ⁵ :	1.63B
Enterprise Value (23-Mar-10) ³ :	3.92B
Trailing P/E (ttm, intraday):	44.79
Forward P/E (fye 31-Dec-11) ¹ :	15.76
PEG Ratio (5 yr expected):	4.97
Price/Sales (ttm):	3.23
Price/Book (mrq):	2.44
Enterprise Value/Revenue (ttm) ³ :	7.78
Enterprise Value/EBITDA (ttm) ³ :	14.482

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ends:	31-Dec
Most Recent Quarter (mrq):	31-Dec-09

Profitability

Profit Margin (ttm):	6.84%
Operating Margin (ttm):	29.53%

Management Effectiveness

Return on Assets (ttm):	2.82%
Return on Equity (ttm):	1.94%

Income Statement

Revenue (ttm):	503.55M
Revenue Per Share (ttm):	15.24
Qtrly Revenue Growth (yoy):	N/A
Gross Profit (ttm):	292.34M
EBITDA (ttm):	270.61M
Net Income Avl to Common (ttm):	12.71M
Diluted EPS (ttm):	1.04
Qtrly Earnings Growth (yoy):	-51.30%

Balance Sheet

Total Cash (mrq):	8.81M
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TRADING INFORMATION

Stock Price History

Beta:	1.32
52-Week Change ³ :	41.01%
S&P500 52-Week Change ³ :	41.67%
52-Week High (31-Dec-09) ³ :	49.23
52-Week Low (31-Mar-09) ³ :	28.75
50-Day Moving Average ³ :	45.75
200-Day Moving Average ³ :	43.91

Share Statistics

Average Volume (3 month) ³ :	490,474
Average Volume (10 day) ³ :	448,514
Shares Outstanding ⁵ :	34.97M
Float:	34.28M
% Held by Insiders ¹ :	1.84%
% Held by Institutions ¹ :	95.30%
Shares Short (as of 26-Feb-10) ³ :	3.68M
Short Ratio (as of 26-Feb-10) ³ :	6.6
Short % of Float (as of 26-Feb-10) ³ :	15.60%
Shares Short (prior month) ³ :	3.99M

Total Cash Per Share (mrq):	0.252	Dividends & Splits	
Total Debt (mrq):	2.30B	Forward Annual Dividend Rate ⁴ :	2.32
Total Debt/Equity (mrq):	N/A	Forward Annual Dividend Yield ⁴ :	5.00%
Current Ratio (mrq):	0.29	Trailing Annual Dividend Rate ³ :	2.59
Book Value Per Share (mrq):	19.077	Trailing Annual Dividend Yield ³ :	5.60%
Cash Flow Statement		5 Year Average Dividend Yield ⁴ :	5.80%
Operating Cash Flow (ttm):	149.62M	Payout Ratio ⁴ :	258%
Levered Free Cash Flow (ttm):	131.84M	Dividend Date ³ :	04-Mar-10
View Financials (provided by EDGAR Online):		Ex-Dividend Date ⁴ :	25-Feb-10
Income Statement - Balance Sheet		Last Split Factor (new per old) ² :	N/A
Cash Flow		Last Split Date ³ :	N/A

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See [Key Statistics Help](#) for definitions of terms used.

Abbreviation Guide: **K** = Thousands; **M** = Millions; **B** = Billions

mrq = Most Recent Quarter (as of 31-Dec-09)

ttm = Trailing Twelve Months (as of 31-Dec-09)

yoy = Year Over Year (as of 31-Dec-09)

lfy = Last Fiscal Year (as of 31-Dec-09)

fye = Fiscal Year Ending

¹ = Data provided by Thomson; ² = Data provided by EDGAR Online;

³ = Data derived from multiple sources or calculated by Yahoo! Finance;

⁴ = Data provided by Morningstar, Inc.;

⁵ = Shares outstanding is taken from the most recently filed quarterly or annual report and Market Cap is calculated using shares outstanding.

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HOME PROPERTIES, INC.
SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data – Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
FFO – basic and diluted	<u>\$ 35,391</u>	<u>\$ 42,961</u>	<u>\$ 146,171</u>	<u>\$ 157,318</u>
FFO – basic and diluted	\$ 35,391	\$ 42,961	\$ 146,171	\$ 157,318
Impairment of real property	-	4,000	-	4,000
FFO – operating ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 35,391</u>	<u>\$ 46,961</u>	<u>\$ 146,171</u>	<u>\$ 161,318</u>
FFO – basic and diluted	\$ 35,391	\$ 42,961	\$ 146,171	\$ 157,318
Recurring non-revenue generating capital expenses	(7,187)	(7,246)	(29,069)	(28,885)
Addback of non-cash interest expense	504	531	1,968	2,463
Addback of non-cash adjustment to gain on early extinguishment of debt	-	2,580	-	2,580
AFFO ⁽³⁾	<u>\$ 28,708</u>	<u>\$ 38,826</u>	<u>\$ 119,070</u>	<u>\$ 133,476</u>
FFO – operating	\$ 35,391	\$ 46,961	\$ 146,171	\$ 161,318
Recurring non-revenue generating capital expenses	(7,187)	(7,246)	(29,069)	(28,885)
Addback of non-cash interest expense	504	531	1,968	2,463
Addback of non-cash adjustment to gain on early extinguishment of debt	-	2,580	-	2,580
AFFO – operating	<u>\$ 28,708</u>	<u>\$ 42,826</u>	<u>\$ 119,070</u>	<u>\$ 137,476</u>
Weighted average shares/units outstanding:				
Shares – basic	33,621.9	32,228.6	33,040.8	31,991.8
Shares – diluted	33,965.9	32,356.2	33,172.1	32,332.7
Shares/units – basic ⁽⁴⁾	45,423.7	45,144.2	45,274.4	45,200.4
Shares/units – diluted ⁽⁴⁾	45,767.7	45,271.8	45,405.7	45,541.3
Per share/unit:				
Net income – basic	\$0.36	\$0.78	\$1.04	\$2.07
Net income – diluted	\$0.36	\$0.78	\$1.04	\$2.04
FFO – basic	\$0.78	\$0.95	\$3.23	\$3.48
FFO – diluted	\$0.77	\$0.95	\$3.22	\$3.45
Operating FFO – diluted ⁽²⁾	\$0.77	\$1.04	\$3.22	\$3.54
AFFO ⁽³⁾	\$0.63	\$0.86	\$2.62	\$2.93
Operating AFFO ^{(2) (3)}	\$0.63	\$0.95	\$2.62	\$3.02
Common Dividend paid	\$0.67	\$0.67	\$2.68	\$2.65

⁽²⁾ Operating FFO is defined as FFO as computed in accordance with NAREIT definition, adjusted for the addback of real estate impairment charges.

⁽³⁾ Adjusted Funds From Operations ("AFFO") is defined as gross FFO less an annual reserve for anticipated recurring, non-revenue generating capitalized costs of \$800 and \$780 per apartment unit in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Non-cash interest expense and non-cash adjustments to gain on early extinguishment of debt have been added back for 2009 and 2008. The resulting sum is divided by the weighted average shares/units on a diluted basis to arrive at AFFO per share/unit.

⁽⁴⁾ Basic includes common stock outstanding plus operating partnership units in Home Properties, L.P., which can be converted into shares of common stock. Diluted includes additional common stock equivalents.



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Corporate Overview



Webcast

Fourth Quarter 2009 Results Conference Call
Friday, February 19, 2010, 11:00 AM ET



[2008 Annual Report](#)

Home Properties, Inc. is a real estate investment trust (REIT) with operations primarily in selected Northeast and Mid-Atlantic markets. Traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol HME, the Company owns, operates, develops, acquires and rehabilitates apartment communities. We adhere to a simple and straightforward business plan in our effort to provide investors with dependable financial returns that exceed those of comparable investments. Our communities generate excellent financial results through physical improvements, and our employees exhibit an unwavering commitment to customer service. Home Properties and its predecessor company have a proven track record of creating and preserving value in multifamily rental housing since 1967.

Our mission for investors and commitment to residents:

Our mission is to maximize long-term shareholder value by acquiring, repositioning, developing and managing market-rate apartment communities while enhancing the quality of life for our residents and providing employees with opportunities for growth and accomplishment.

Our vision:

Our vision is to be a prominent owner and manager of market-rate apartment communities located in high barrier, high growth markets.

[MORE>>](#)



Market Summary

Trading Symbol	HME
Exchange	NYSE
Market Value (\$M)	1,613.37
Stock Quote	\$ 46.14
Change ▼	\$ (0.35) 0.75%
Volume	177,436

As of March 23, 2010 12:35 PM
Minimum 20 minute delay.

Press Releases

- 2/18/2010 [Home Properties Reports Fourth Quarter and Year End 2009 Results](#)
- 2/18/2010 [Home Properties Adds Director](#)
- 2/11/2010 [Fairfax County, Virginia Honors Home Properties for Commitment to 'Green' Construction](#)
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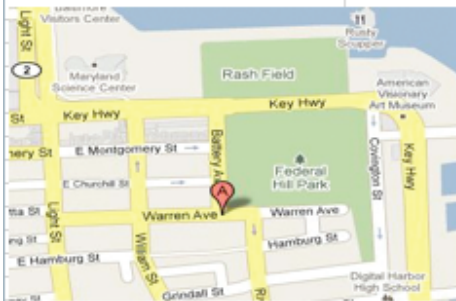


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Appendix D – Comparables

RENTAL COMPARABLE #1			
Location		Photo	
Name:	The Zenith		
Location:	511 W. Pratt Street Baltimore, Maryland		
Source:	Leasing Agent (410-605-9212)		
Survey Date:	October 2009		
Physical Description:	This is a new high-rise, brick, apartment building located just north of Oriole Park at Camden Yards. This 21-story structure features first floor retail/restaurant, six floors of parking and apartments located on floors 7-21.		
Unit Breakdown:			
<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Rent/Mo.</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>Rent/SF/Mo.</u>
Studio	\$1,375	803	\$2.28
1 Bed/1 Bath	\$1,750	829	\$2.11
2 Bed/1 Bath	\$2,020	924	\$2.19
2 Bed/2 Bath	\$2,720	1,145	\$2.38
Year Built:	2007		
Parking:	Garage parking additional. \$140 per month per space.		
Unit Amenities:	Granite countertops, cherry wood cabinets, washers/dryers, dishwashers, disposals, microwaves, CAC, balconies available		
Project Amenities:	Resident lounge, fitness center, business center and concierge.		
Expenses:	Tenant pays all utilities (electric) and water/sewer.		
Total # Units:	191		
Occupancy:	94%		
Comments:	This is a new project located along Pratt Street. The units selected and displayed in the table above are most similar to the subject's average unit size and feature the low end of the scale since the units start on the 7th floor of the building. These units generally include a mix of view premiums including the stadium or city which are considered superior to the subject. Current concessions (not reflected in rents outlined above) include 2 months free rent for a 12 month lease and 6 months of free garage parking. The project opened for occupancy in August 2007, and has leased 179 units since that time, indicating an absorption pace of 6.9 units per month during the 26 month period.		

RENTAL COMPARABLE # 2



Name: Harbor Hill Apartments
Location: 301 Warren Avenue
 Baltimore, Maryland

Source: Leasing Agent (886-398-6220)
Survey Date: October 2009

Physical Description: This is a three/four-story, brick, apartment building located in the Federal Hill neighborhood of Baltimore City.

Unit Breakdown:

Unit Type	Rent/Mo.	SF	Rent/SF/Mo.
1 Bed/1 Bath	\$1,385	991	\$1.40
2 Bed/2 Bath	\$1,730	1,195	\$1.45
3 Bed/2 Bath	\$2,400	1,798	\$1.33

Figures reflect specific unit availabilities for one and two bedroom units, and average unit sizes and average published rents for three bedrooms.

Year Built: 1984 (Renovated)

Parking: Surface, gated lot. Additional \$100 per month per space.

Unit Amenities: Washers/dryers, dishwashers, disposals, microwaves, CAC, storage. Kitchens are finished with laminate counters and cabinets, vinyl floors, and enamel appliances. Bathrooms have a laminate vanity with cultured marble top, and ceramic floor.

Project Amenities: Roof deck, fitness center, car wash area.

Expenses: Tenant pays all utilities (electric) except water/sewer and trash.

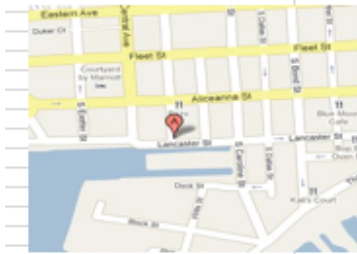
Total # Units: 73

Occupancy: 95%

Comments: This is a converted high school located in the same neighborhood as the subject. Some of the fourth floor units and rooftop deck feature views of the city to the north. Various floor plans are offered at the building.

Note: We were unable to gain complete cooperation from management for a survey as of September 2009, so the figures utilized for 1BR and 2BR rents and vacancies are derived from management contact in September 2009, while the three bedroom rents are based on a survey performed by RealProperty ResearchGroup for the subject project, as of 7/22/2009.

RENTAL COMPARABLE # 3



Name: The Eden Apartments
Location: 777 S. Eden Street
 Baltimore, Maryland
Source: Leasing Agent (410-732-8702)
Survey Date: October 2009

Physical Description: A good quality recently constructed project, located at the intersection of Eden and Lancaster Streets in Fells Point. The project has a four story base with two 12-story towers, and a brick, stucco, and glass exterior. The project includes some first floor retail space, and has very good water and city views due to its location one block from the Harbor, and a few blocks from Inner Harbor East.

Unit Breakdown:

Unit Type	Rent/Mo.	SF	Rent/SF/Mo.
Studio	\$1,512	614	\$2.46
1 Bed/1 Bath	\$1,720	730	\$2.36
1 Bed/1 Bath	\$2,094	891	\$2.35
1 Bed/1 Bath/Sunroom	\$2,151	922	\$2.33
2 Bed/2 Bath	\$2,819	1,200	\$2.29

Year Built: 2007

Parking: \$150 per month, currently discounted to \$50 per month as a rent concession. Tandem spaces are available for \$230 per month.

Unit Amenities: Washers/dryers, CAC, balconies in about half of the floor plans (all 1BR/Sunroom units have balconies). Kitchens have dishwashers, disposals, built-in microwave with exhaust, granite counters, black enamel appliances and wood cabinets; Baths have cultured marble counters, wood cabinets, and ceramic tile floors and shower surrounds.

Project Amenities: Rooftop swimming pool, garden above 4th floor between towers, resident lounge, business center, fitness center, and expansive lobby with concierge service.

Expenses: Tenant pays all utilities (electric), water/sewer and trash.

Total # Units: 270

Occupancy: 84.1%; Not in lease-up. Property had attained 95% occupancy in Summer 2009, and has declined to 84% since that time. Management indicated that aggressive competition from several other new or recently constructed Class A projects had drawn residents from this project.

Comments: This is a very good quality project located in Fells Point about five blocks west of Broadway. The location is only about two to three blocks east of the Inner Harbor East development, and one block away from the Inner Harbor. Most of the west and south facing units have very good water views, and city views are good from most floors. There are some garden view units which comprise the lower end of the rent ranges at this project. As noted above, occupancy has declined recently, and in response the project is offering 2 months free rent on garden view units, 1 month free on city view units, and no free rent on water view units. Also included is a reduction of \$100 per month (to \$50) for parking rent.

RENTAL COMPARABLE #4



Name:	101 Wells
Location:	101 E. Wells Street Baltimore, Maryland
Source:	Leasing Agent (410-528-9302)
Survey Date:	October 2009
Physical Description:	This is a mid-rise, brick, apartment building which was converted from historic industrial buildings. The property is located in the southern section of Federal Hill along Interstate 95.
Unit Breakdown:	
<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Rent/Mo.</u> <u>SF</u> <u>Rent/SF/Mo.</u>
1 Bed/1 Ba	\$1,275 800 \$1.59
2 Bed/2 Ba	\$1,500 1,188 \$1.26
2 Bed/2 Ba	\$1,950 1,586 \$1.23
Year Built:	2006 (Renovated)
Parking:	Surface parking. One space included in rent. \$50 per month for an additional space.
Unit Amenities:	Granite countertops, white enamel appliances, some hardwood floors, 12-18 foot ceilings, washer/dryer hook-ups, dishwashers, microwaves, CAC
Project Amenities:	Fitness center, indoor basketball court and pool tables. Small lounging area near fitness center with no television or kitchenette. No outdoor courtyard, but project emphasizes its location near Riverside Park.
Expenses:	Tenant pays all utilities (electric) except water/sewer and trash.
Total # Units:	182
Occupancy:	98%
Comments:	This is a redevelopment project located on the south side of Wells Street between Light and Johnson Streets, at the extreme southern end of the South Baltimore neighborhood. It is not considered to be in Federal Hill, as it is about 10 blocks south of the subject property, and about 15 blocks south of the Inner Harbor. An elevated section of I-95 runs directly behind the building. While it is a substantial distance south of the primary commercial and entertainment area of Federal Hill, the site is adjacent to Riverside Park.

RENTAL COMPARABLE #5



Name:	Domain Brewers Hill		
Location:	1200 S. Conkling Street Baltimore, Maryland		
Source:	Leasing Agent (410-563-2200)		
Survey Date:	October 2009		
Physical Description:	This is a new mid-rise, brick, apartment building located in the Brewers Hill project in the Canton neighborhood. This mixed-use project includes retail, office and apartments.		
Unit Breakdown:			
<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Rent/Mo.</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>Rent/SF/Mo.</u>
1 Bed/1 Bath	✓\$1,984	✓772	✓\$2.57
2 Bed/2 Bath	✓\$2,615	✓1,276	✓\$2.05
Year Built:	✓2008		
Parking:	One garage space included in rent for a one bedroom unit, two free spaces included for a two bedroom. Additional spaces available for \$100 per month per space.		
Unit Amenities:	Granite countertops, stainless steel appliances, washers/dryers, dishwashers, disposals, microwaves, CAC, balconies available		
Project Amenities:	Clubhouse/lounge, fitness center, business center, storage units and outdoor courtyard.		
Expenses:	Tenant pays all utilities (electric) and water/sewer.		
Total # Units:	✓180		
Occupancy:	87% (74% Occupied)		
Comments:	This is a new project located in the Canton neighborhood, on the north side of the Harbor closer to the eastern end of Baltimore City. Due to the surrounding development, the views at this project are limited. The units selected and displayed in the table above are most similar to the subject's average unit size and represent a blended rate which reflects floor premiums and any optional amenities Current concessions (not reflected in rents outlined above) include 2 months free rent for a 12 month lease. The first move-in at this project was reported to take place at the end of December 2008; During the intervening 9 to 10 months, 74% of the units have become occupied, suggesting a lease-up pace of about 13 to 15 units per month.		

Appendix E – Budget Cost Derivation

Pro Forma Financial Statement
1475 Patapsco Street
Parameter Inc. Condo Design

PROJECT SUMMARY

LAND

CONSTRUCTION

Land	\$ 1,428,000
Soft Costs	\$ 2,245,739
Interest Carry (18 mo.)	\$ 840,131
Construction	\$ 7,323,360
Total Project Cost	\$ 11,837,230
Resale Price	\$ 15,144,200
Net Profit	\$ 3,306,970

Current Investment	\$ 1,400,000
Interest Rate	8%
Soft Cost Rate	2%
Equity Requirement	20%
Soft Costs	\$ 28,000
Total Acquisition Cost	\$ 1,428,000
Equity Portion	\$ 285,600
Financing Portion	\$ 1,142,400

Hard Costs PSF	\$ 130
Construction Cost	\$ 7,110,059
Construction Contingency	3%
Gross Square Footage	55,775
Usable Square Footage	40,544
Equity Requirement	20%
Interest Rate	8%
Resale Price PSF	\$ 350
Construction Cost	\$ 7,110,059
Contingency	\$ 213,302
Cost of Construction	\$ 7,323,360
Equity Portion	\$ 1,464,672
Financing Portion	\$ 5,858,688

*Gross SF based on 8 levels, building ft print 117'x59'8" including 1st level parking. Usable SF as shown on Parameter Inc. plans.

1475 Patapsco Street
Build-by-Right Condo Design

Unit Type	#Units	USF/unit	Total USF	Price Points	\$ PSF	Total Sales
Penthouses	4	1448	5,792	\$ 650,000	\$ 449	\$ 2,600,000
Large Flats	12	1595	19,140	\$ 525,000	\$ 329	\$ 6,300,000
Small Flats	12	1301	15,612	\$ 455,350	\$ 350	\$ 5,464,200
	28		40,544			\$ 14,364,200
						\$780,000
						\$ 15,144,200

* Sales numbers do not include the option of selling parking spaces separately from units, which could be another \$780,000 in sales (26 x \$30,000)

Project
Budget (4) Bid Date: 5-15-06

THE PATAPSCO (FEDERAL HILL CONDOS)

detail ref.	ITEM	Quantity	Unit	unit Cost	Total Labor Cost	Unit Cost
	Building Footprint 117'x59'8"	6,982	sqft	7	48,874	
	Garage	6,982	sqft	1	6,982	
					55,856	\$127.29
	Building Shell (incl. parking area)					
1000	General Conditions	1	Isum	\$260,500.00	\$260,500.00	\$4.96
1000	Bond	1	Isum	\$43,000.00	\$43,000.00	\$0.82
1000	Materials Lift	1	Isum	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.86
	Storm Water Structure	1	allow	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.95
	Domestic Water Pump	1	allow	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.29
	Fire Pump & Controllers	1	allow	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.86
	30,000 Gallon Holding Tank	1	allow	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.48
2000	Demolish existing structure (no hazmats)	1	Isum	\$66,250.00	\$66,250.00	\$1.26
2100	Excavation/Utilities	1	allow	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$1.43
2120	Caissons 36"	24	each	\$2,600.00	\$62,400.00	\$1.19
2150	Sidewalks and Entrances	1	Isum	\$19,500.00	\$19,500.00	\$0.37
2900	Landscaping	1	allow	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.10
3300	Concrete	1	Isum	\$560,000.00	\$560,000.00	\$10.65
4200	Masonry	1	Isum	\$387,500.00	\$387,500.00	\$7.37
4201	Ground Face CMU in lieu of precast	1	Isum	\$38,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$0.72
5100	Steel and Miscellaneous	1	Isum	\$371,950.00	\$371,950.00	\$7.07
5500	Railings (Changed to \$50/LF)	812	Inft	\$50.00	\$40,600.00	\$0.77
5570	Hambro System	45,486	sf	\$3.75	\$170,572.50	\$3.24
6200	Carpentry,Drs/Frames/Hdw and Unit Trim out	1	Isum	\$289,079.00	\$289,079.00	\$5.50
6200	Carpentry Common Spaces	1	Isum	\$29,600.00	\$29,600.00	\$0.56
7150	Roof System and Flashings-Roofers	5,686	sqft	\$11.00	\$62,546.00	\$1.19
	Green Roof and Pavers-Roofers	1,296	sqft	\$18.85	\$24,429.60	\$0.46
7250	Fireproofing	1	allow	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.19
7900	Caulking and Firestopping	1	allow	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.29
8400	Windows and Storefront	1	Isum	\$407,840.00	\$407,840.00	\$7.76
8450	Metal Wall Panels	1	Isum	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$6.66
8300	Motor Operated Garage Entry Door	1	Isum	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$0.12
9250	Lt.Ga.Framing & Drywall	1	Isum	\$965,000.00	\$965,000.00	\$18.36
9650	Wood Flooring & Carpet	1	allow	\$76,954.50	\$76,954.50	\$1.46
9300	Ceramic Floors & Walls	1	Isum	\$103,824.00	\$103,824.00	\$1.97
9670	Traffic Coating @ Balconies	1	Isum	\$36,288.00	\$36,288.00	\$0.69
9900	Painting	1	Isum	\$95,210.00	\$95,210.00	\$1.81
10400	Signage	1	allow	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.10
11450	Appliances	1	allow	\$73,500.00	\$73,500.00	\$1.40
12365	Kitchen Cabinets, Vanities and Tops	28	each	\$6,000.00	\$168,000.00	\$3.20
12500	Shades 102x125 No shades on N&S Elev.	1	allow	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	\$0.24
14200	Elevator (Otis)	8	stops	\$20,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$3.04
15500	Sprinklers - drypipe at garage	7,020	sf	\$2.50	\$17,550.00	\$0.33
15500	Sprinklers - wetpipe	45,486	sf	\$2.50	\$113,715.00	\$2.16
15000	Plumbing	1	Isum	\$314,000.00	\$314,000.00	\$5.97
	Gas Piping	1	Isum	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$1.52

detail ref.	ITEM	Quantity	Unit	unit Cost	Total Labor Cost	Unit Cost
	HVAC	1	Isum	\$437,000.00	\$437,000.00	\$8.31
16000	Electrical	1	Isum	\$566,000.00	\$566,000.00	\$10.77
16000	Lighting Allowance Interior Units	28	units	\$1,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$0.53
16000	Lighting Allowance Interior Common Space	1	allow	\$ 5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.10
16000	Lighting Garage & Exterior	1	allow	\$ 7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$0.14
	Total				\$6,740,558.60	\$120.68
	Fee Fixed				\$369,500.00	
	Subtotal				\$7,110,058.60	\$127.29
	Construction Contingency	3%			\$202,216.76	
	Total				\$7,312,275.36	\$130.91

Project X

Development Costs	Per GSF
Total Acquisition Cost	\$59.89
Soft Costs	
A&E and Testing	
Engineering (PUD)	\$0.35
A&E (through concept)	\$0.56
A&E	\$5.14
Civil	\$1.15
Geotechnical Studies	\$0.08
Environmental Studies (Initial and VCP)	\$0.15
Landscape Arch.	\$0.29
Prints and Copies	\$0.29
Model Furniture Staff and Community Relations	\$0.29
A&E Costs	\$8.30
Other Professional Fees	
Appraisals - land loans	\$0.11
Marketing and Advertising	\$0.43
HUD Third Party Costs (appraisal, Env., Market Studies, Cost Review, etc.)	\$0.24
Borrower Legal	\$1.46
Development Consultant/PM	\$3.60
Bookkeeping/Accounting	\$0.10
Professional Fees Subtotal	\$5.93
Leasing Costs & Commissions	
LCs - Retail	\$1.27
Leasing Costs & Comm. Subtotal	\$1.27
Other Financing/Soft Costs	
Commitment fees - land loans	
Construction Loan Fee (Red)	\$0.98
Financing Fee (CRC)	\$0.63
FHA application	\$0.40
HUD Inspection	
FHA Legal (GNMA)	
Equity Fee (Transwestern and CRC)	\$0.62
Interest, Insurance RE Taxes & Other	
Carry to Closing (2/28/10)	\$14.49
Interest Reserve (With Construction MIP)	\$8.13
Bond Interest Reserve	\$7.47
Insurance in early operations	
Taxes --Construction & Lease-up Period	\$0.62
Other Soft Costs Subtotal	\$34.61
FHA & Other Bond Required Expenses	
Initial Operating Deficit	\$5.10
Working Capital @ 2%	\$2.70
Bond Counsel	\$0.68
FHA Required Subtotal	\$8.47
Off-site & Other Costs	
BGE/Verizon/Cable/Other Utilities'	
Fees	\$0.85
Traffic Mitigation	\$0.35
County Impact fees Permits and Inspections	\$0.86
Developers Public Works	\$0.10
Off Site & Other Subtotal	\$2.15
Building Construction	
Demolition and Initial Site Costs	\$3.06
Building Shell	\$93.42
Construction Façade and other savings	
T1 Allowance for Retail	\$2.78
Builder's Risk	\$0.29
Building Construction Subtotal	\$99.54
Contingencies	
Hard Cost Contingency	\$3.89
Soft Cost Contingency	\$1.43
Total Contingencies	\$5.32
Development Fee	
Development Fee	\$1.95
Development Reimbursables	\$0.06
Total Fee	\$2.00
Total Project Cost	\$227.49

Appendix F – Development Schedule Gantt Bar Chart

